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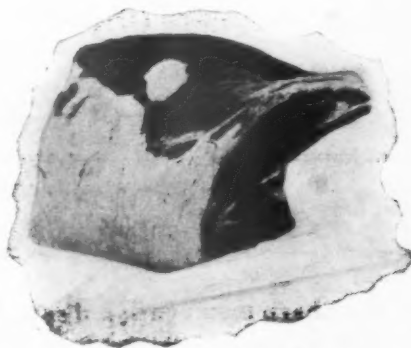
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THE NATIONAL

# WOOL GROWER

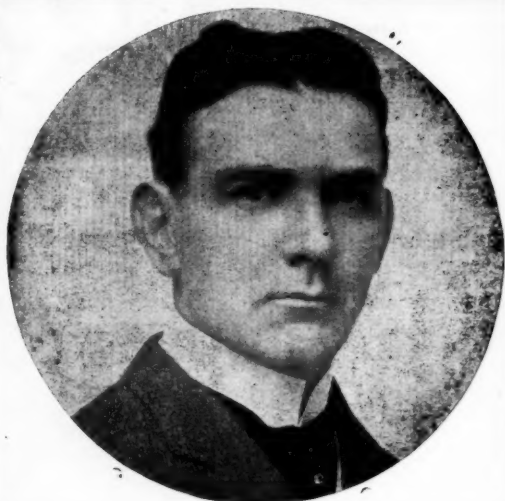
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WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION



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by Every American Family



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EVERY  
BODY



WALTER LAKE, SHEEP SALESMAN.



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Now-a-days is looking for the

"MEN HIGHER UP"



The Wool Growers of the West, the keen, careful observers,  
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**THUET BROS. & MELADY**

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**"MEN HIGHER UP"**

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Conservative sheep men consign direct, for safe  
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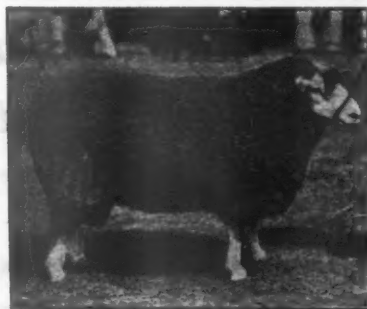
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# 2,000 Yearling Rams

*Raised on the Range*

Big strong, hardy fellows, always ready for service I am going to make prices this year to meet the conditions of the industry. If you are in the market for *pure bred Lincoln or Cotswold rams* this year I would advise placing your order early. If upon inspection, my rams are not satisfactory you are under no obligations to receive them.



ALSO

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*Pure Bred Lincolns or Cotswolds*

I am offering this splendid lot of yearling ewes for sale at a sacrifice in order to reduce my flocks to meet my allotments on the forest reserve. These ewes have been *raised on the range*. They are hardy and strong and are desirable stuff, either to run on the range or to pasture.

Write for prices on both Rams and Ewes

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*Our market paper and special reports will  
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SOUTH ST. JOSEPH  
SOUTH ST. PAUL

EAST BUFFALO  
EAST ST. LOUIS

# The National Wool Grower

VOL. II.

SEPTEMBER 1912

NUMBER 9

## Protection to American Industries

Mr. Chairman:

**S**OME months ago I had the privilege of addressing this House upon the tariff question, and inasmuch as that question will be one of the main issues in the coming national campaign, if not the paramount issue, I will beg your indulgence for a short time to-day upon the same subject, in order that my views may be more fully understood. To begin with, we must remember that in the colonial days many of our forefathers, monuments in whose memory adorn the various public squares and circles of this beautiful city, were deep students of the same subject, and many of their deductions and conclusions are of record in the public documents of that time. As I pass on in my remarks I shall take occasion to quote briefly from the views of some of those great statesmen. You will remember that the colonists themselves fought for independence, not alone over taxation without representation, but also over the tyrannical policy of Great Britain in refusing them the right to manufacture raw materials for their own use. The Colonies produced the raw materials in abundance, but the mother country, in order to make the Colonies wholly dependent upon her, passed laws which utterly prevented them from founding factories and establishing mercantile industries. Even men skilled in the various lines of industry were prevented from coming to America—England was simply playing a “brace game” with the Colonies, and they knew it to their sorrow long before

—BY—

**Hon. E. E. Roberts of Nevada**

the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. David H. Mason, who wrote an admirable history of the United States on the tariff question, used the following language, which completely sums up the situation:

It was the strong desire of the colonists to be set free from their helpless and debasing reliance on Great Britain for their manufactured supplies, so that they might manufacture their own raw materials with-

ple went into the pockets of foreigners. Foreign factories took on new life, foreign ships dotted the oceans in their traffic with American ports, and our own industries, impoverished and decadent, could not withstand the competition of foreign lands. Our money went into other channels, and we are left only the records of those times under free-trade principles to guide us in the future.

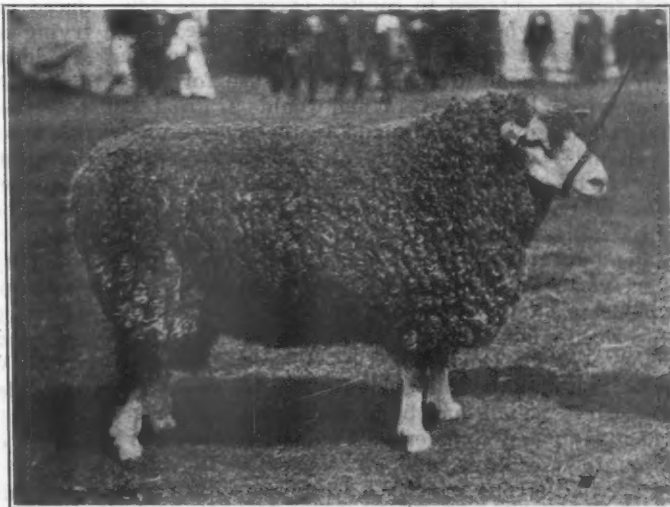
It might be well to ask ourselves “Whither are we drifting?” There seems to be a natural inclination on the part of malcontents in all parties to get as far away as possible from the great principles of industrial and political liberty as laid down by the framers of our Constitution. They were great men, and it mattered little what section of the country they represented, they agreed upon the great fundamental truths of government.

Madison summed up the intention of the framers of our Constitution as follows:

The people adopted the new Constitution, I believe, under a universal expectation that we should collect higher duties. We must do this if we mean to avoid direct taxation, which was always a means of revenue in the par-

ticular States.

We find men here to-day contending that Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and other eminent statesmen of the early days were wrong in their convictions and did not understand or comprehend the structural form of our Government or the necessities of the public welfare. It would appear rather strange, to say the least, if those men experienced in the conditions of the times and whose lives were devoted to the



A \$7500 LINCOLN RAM

out hindrance and enjoy to the full the development of their native resources, which lay at the bottom of the great struggle. Here is to be found the germ of our protective system, a germ which became the creative principle in forming a “more perfect Union” and in enacting the tariff of 1789 as measures of deliverance from industrial bondage to Great Britain.

It will be admitted by all that during the long six years from 1783 to 1789 the country was on the verge of bankruptcy. It was swamped with the manufactures of foreign countries, and the money of our own peo-



upbuilding of the Government and whose acts and deeds form an inspiration for all mankind knew less of the principles they laid down than those of us who live a century afterwards by virtue of what they did for us. The American people may be misled for a time, but in the end they will come back to the cardinal principles of protection.

Our people are the Government. Is it so anywhere else on earth? Our laws are what we make them, and the industrial and commercial industries of the country are just what the people permit them to be. We can judge of nothing in the future except by the experience we have in the past, and judging by that experience I do not believe the American people want a repetition of the free-trade doctrine so vigorously advocated by our friends across the aisle who, by virtue of their number, control the legislation of this House. You ask why are so many skilled mechanics in the mills and factories of Great Britain paid fairly good wages—largely because the employers of Great Britain had to pay good wages or lose all their best mechanics. It was the protective policy of the United States that raised the wages of the skilled mechanics of Great Britain, and not the free-trade policy of that country. Why is it that you can not go into a mill or a factory in the United States but what you will find workingmen from foreign countries, who have come to our shores seeking employment? Even will you find England, of whom we hear so much, well represented. You will find her laborers in every factory in America; and yet you say England is the highest-wage country in the world outside of America. Do these foreign workingmen like their positions in our American factories? As soon as they get money enough they send for all their relatives, even unto their "mothers-in-law." Go into the mines, mills, and factories of foreign countries. Do you find any American workingmen? If you do, do you find them sending home for their uncles, aunts, and cousins? Answer me these questions, those of you who would strive to put our laboring man on a level with the foreign laboring man.

I represent a great mineral district—one of the greatest the world has

ever known, and yet we need capital. We need new mines opened up and developed; we need more mills erected; we need more railroads, more factories, and more irrigation projects. Do not think for a moment that capital will come out of its hiding place until it can see protection. It needs it, and is entitled to it.

The time is gone when man can cry "Down with capitalists!" simply because they are such, and create maddening stampedes in our political life. Capital and labor are essential each to the other; neither is independent of the other. Labor needs protection just as much as capital; if anything, a little bit more. Capital can usually succeed in taking care of itself. If it has not sufficient protection here, it can go elsewhere. If it does not see an adequate profit upon its business investments in a particular industry, it can go into another. It is essential to the prosperity of any country. Even the Members of this House are not opposed to capital, except those few who would scorn to take mileage when it is allowed them by law. Of course none of them would refuse for political effect. When would our greatest mines, mills, and factories be giving employment to labor if capital were withdrawn? If capital were suddenly or gradually withdrawn from our great railroad enterprises, from our telephone or telegraph companies, from our mines, mills, smelters, and factories, what would become of our laboring men? What would become of the Government itself? No: encourage all lawful business, whether big or small, and build up all the industrial and commercial industries of our country, and, by laws sufficiently strong, enforce a decent regard for the rights of all, and then will we prosper in all legitimate lines of endeavor. All any man can expect is a "square deal," and when he has received that he has no ground for complaint.

Why do some of you gentlemen hate to be classed as free traders? You say you do not believe in protection. You say you are in favor of a tariff for revenue only. A tariff for revenue only is free trade, leaving out the revenue. In other words, without the element of revenue you would open up the ports of this country to all the nations on earth. That would mean just what it meant

to our forefathers, who from 1783 to 1789 experienced the only real test of free-trade doctrine this country has ever known, except during the time following the passage of the late lamented Wilson bill, which put the country on the down-grade for some time, and during which time every ranch and farm in this country wore a "sticking plaster."

Do you forget those days, gentlemen? Do you try to remember them? The people of the country remember them very distinctly, and when they stop to think of the cause which led up to those hard times they will certainly cast their votes to avert them. How are the farms and ranches today? Are they covered up with mortgages? No. Why? Because we have pursued a protective-tariff policy. Our farmers were never more prosperous than now, and the workingmen were never in a better condition; and yet "calamity howlers" throughout the country who have never produced anything except "hot air" are trying to make them think that they are downtrodden and in a worse condition than any people on earth. I deny the imputation. I reiterate that the American people as a whole are the most prosperous and enlightened people on the face of the globe. They are so because of the policies of this Government and because foreign Governments are not permitted to make a dumping ground of America for shoddy goods, wares, and merchandise, made by cheap coolie and convict labor. We want to purchase American-made goods, even if we pay a little bit more for them. Workingmen, what about your clothes? It is true you can not afford much of a wardrobe; but I have yet to see a sober, industrious, honest and intelligent workingman from the Atlantic to the Pacific who could not afford a decent suit. Have you? I think not. Look at your dinner table when you have an extra "spread." You will find enough imported goods, wares, and merchandise on it to set you to thinking. Foreign-made knives and forks—made in England. You bought them, and the money paid some English workingman, some English merchant, some English manufacturer. Table cloth—made in Ireland. Some workingman in Belfast you assisted when you purchased it; some Ameri-

can industries you crippled and some American workingman you kept out of employment. Look at your dishes and saucers—made abroad, and your money went to support some foreign industry at the expense of a home institution. Look at your tea, your coffee, your salt, your pepper, your lemons, your prunes, and your sardines; all your money went to develop the particular industry represented by each in some foreign land, to pay some foreign labor, when you could have helped a home industry. I want American-made goods, made by American workingmen, made in this country, and if there is any surplus goods let them be sold in foreign markets, so that the foreign dollars will eventually return to the pockets of the American workingman.

I desire to call your attention to some of the remarks of that great statesman, Henry Clay, who said in the United States Senate, in behalf of protection, as follows:

Why, sir, there is scarcely an interest, scarcely a vocation in society, which is not embraced by the beneficence of this system.

And then briefly stating the various industries and enterprises which would be seriously affected by an abandonment of the protective principles, stated:

Such are some of the items of this vast system of protection which it is now proposed to abandon. We might well pause and contemplate, if human imagination could conceive the extent of mischief and ruin from its total overthrow, before we proceed to do the work of destruction. Not to go behind the Constitution, its date is coeval with that instrument. It began on the ever memorable 4th of July—the 4th day of July, 1789. The second act which stands recorded in the statute book, bearing the illustrious signature of George Washington, laid the corner stone of the whole system. That there might be no mistake about the matter, it was then solemnly proclaimed to the American people and to the world that it was necessary for the "encouragement and protection of manufactures" that duties should be laid. It is in vain to urge the small amount of the measure of the protection then extended. The great principle was then established by the fathers of the Constitution, with the Father of his Country at their head. And it can not now be questioned that if the Government had not then been new and the subject untried, a greater measure of protection would have been applied, if it had been supposed necessary. Shortly after, the master minds of Jefferson and Hamilton were brought to act on this interesting subject. Taking views of it appertaining to the departments of foreign affairs and of the Treasury, which they respectively filled, they presented, severally, reports which yet remain monuments of their

profound wisdom, and came to the same conclusion of protection to American industry.

By a protective tariff based upon the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, our people will be better fed, better clothed, better educated, and better prepared to meet the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

Bismark, the German statesman, in a speech delivered before the German Reichstag, paid the following compliment to the protective principles of our Government when he said:

The success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modern times. The American Nation has not only successfully borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive war of all history, but immediately afterwards disbanded its Army, found employment for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debts, given labor and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive within its territory, and still by a system of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt. Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States.

Duty as a Representative of a sovereign State impels me to add my voice in behalf of the principles laid down by George Washington, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, and scores of others of our forefathers, concerning the basic principles of protection and to protest as vigorously as possible against any attempt on the part of the legislative branch of this Government to abandon those principles which have made this Nation the admiration of the entire civilized world.

Shall we abandon the principles of protection as laid down by our forefathers? No! From the lofty Dome of this very building, sacredly dedicated as the Capital of a free Nation, the Goddess of Liberty standing aloft, enlightening the world, cries out against it!

Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, in a memorable address on the tariff in 1864 in the United States Senate, remarked that the difference between the state of things in Europe and America was that in Europe the question was "how men can live," and that in America the question was "how well can men live." That brief summary of the question by Mr. Webster is as true to-day as it was when he uttered it. Our people here have re-

sponsibilities not known abroad, aspirations not dreamed of in foreign countries, and we must not lose sight of the end to be attained by legislation, which will solve the question of how well can we live. We desire that legislation which will enable us to have plenty to eat, sufficient clothing to wear, educational and spiritual training for our children, and a competence to meet the ordinary requirements of an enlightened civilization.

Between 1812 and 1861 three free-trade tariffs were tried and found wanting. Three times was the country saved from ruin by a return to protection. That 50 years' of experience with the two principles about which this House is debating at this time ought to be argument enough to satisfy a reasonable man. It has never worked successfully in this country. It may in other countries; and, by the way, what will apply to Great Britain, France, or Germany will not necessarily apply to us. We occupy a different position in many respects. Our diversified resources are greater and our climatic conditions different, and, all in all, we are so situated as to be in a better position for a protective tariff than any other nation on earth. We can live practically within our own borders, but once we tear down our protective duties and open up our ports to the world's productions, history will repeat itself, and we will be confronted with the same dire conditions that have followed every free-trade measure established by Congress. Our mills, mines, and factories will close down, our laboring men will stand in the "bread line," and the wheels of national progress will turn backward. The tariff of 1846 might be called a free-trade tariff. Of its operations President Buchanan, who was a member of President Polk's Cabinet and who had consented to an abandonment of protection which he had formerly advocated, said:

With unsurpassed plenty in all the elements of national wealth, our manufacturers have suspended, our public works are retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds are abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers are thrown out of employment and reduced to want.

Of the tariff of 1816, which reduced the duties, Col. Benton said:

No price for property, no sales except those of the Sheriff and Marshal, no purchases at execution sales except the creditor or some hoarder of money, no employ-



ment for industry, no demand for labor, no sale for the products of the farm, no sound of the hammer except that of the auctioneer knocking down property. Distress was the universal cry of the people, relief the universal demand.

A careful summing up of this question leads me to but one conclusion. It is based upon our experience of various trials of the doctrines of our friends—the majority—as well as upon logic and reason and upon the weighty testimony of our forefathers and the greatest statesmen of modern times, and that is that to establish a tariff schedule without regard to the element of protection is a mistake, to say the least, which will prove ruinous to our country.

Mr. Mason, in his admirable treatise on the tariff question, completely sized up the situation in the following words: "All the prosperity enjoyed by the American people—absolutely all the prosperity, without any reservation whatever—from the foundation of the United States Government down to the present time, has been under the reign of protective principles; and all the hard times suffered by the American people in the same period has been preceded either by a heavy reduction of duties on imports or by insufficient protection, thus refuting all free-trade theories on the subject."

From the very beginning of our Government it will be seen that efforts have been made to encourage home productions. The Continental Congress encouraged home production in all ways possible. England, for her own selfish ends, discouraged and restricted it. As 1789 Congress passed a protective tariff measure. I will quote the first two sections:

Section 1. Whereas it is necessary for the support of the Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures that taxes be laid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported:

Sec. 2. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the 1st day of August next ensuing the several duties hereafter mentioned shall be laid on the following goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States from any foreign port or place.

It will be seen that our forefathers in drafting the tariff bill of 1789 had in view the protection of our manufactures. But you say, "Do not protect them; they will combine and form a trust or a monopoly, and fix

the prices of both their products and labor." But suppose you do not protect them. You are simply driving them out of business and giving the foreign manufacturers the right to supply our goods, wares, and merchandise, and to combine and monopolize all they desire, and employ their own working people, while our working people are without employment and compelled to purchase their products and pay not only the wages of their workingmen, but the prices fixed by the monopolies and trusts of foreign countries.

Thomas Jefferson, whose memory we all revere and whose statesmanship is unquestioned by all you gentlemen across the aisle, in a letter which he wrote to Benjamin Austin in 1816, said:

Experience has taught me that manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort.

Perhaps no man living or dead had a deeper, broader, and more profound comprehension of the tariff question than the late President McKinley, whose advocacy of the principles of protection is admirably set forth in these words:

Now, whatever system will bring the largest liberty to the masses of our countrymen, the largest independence to the workman, the highest incentive to manual and intellectual effort, the better comforts and the more refining environments to the family, can not be dear at any price. It must be conceded that the protective system has accomplished much in this direction; certainly more than any other system. It has dignified and elevated labor; it has made all things possible to the man who works industriously and cares for what he earns; it has opened to him every gateway to opportunity. We observe its triumphs on every hand; we see the mechanic become the manufacturer, the workman the proprietor, the employee the employer. It does not stifle but it encourages manly effort and endeavor. Is this not worth something? Is it not worth everything? Especially in a country like ours, where the Government is founded upon the consent of the governed, where citizenship is equal and suffrage without limit, is it not our plain duty to educate, improve, and elevate our citizenship, which is indispensable to the peace and good order of our communities and the permanence of our institutions? And the system which secures these advantages in a larger degree than any other, as experience has demonstrated, is the protective system.

Many of the members of this House are straight-out "dyed in the wool" free traders. I did think when I first came here that they were all on that side of the aisle, but I have almost come to the conclusion that I was mistaken. However, this is a free Government and every man has not only

the right but ought to vote and voice his individual opinions. The lines between the two old parties is pretty clearly defined. Any man, however, who believes in a tariff for revenue only should move over to the other side of the center aisle or into the Cherokee strip, where his identity would not be lost. I believe that all public men should declare themselves on public questions, so that the people would know where they stand and what principles they uphold.

By the way, we should not overlook the fact that there is a third party ably represented in this House by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Berger). You gentlemen on the other side have been flirting with socialism for years. I have heard the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Berger) declare his principles aloud upon the floor of the House. There is no question as to where he stands. He is an astute politician and is playing "freeze out" with you gentlemen over there, and so cautious is he that some of you will see his hand before the "draw," he has taken a seat on this side of the aisle, and it is a safe wager that when he gets through playing and "cashes in" he will have all you have got and you will have the experience. He will have your whole party in another game or two and then the lines can be more clearly drawn. Protection or free-trade—which side are you standing on, brother?

I notice that some enterprising business men have taken occasion to establish marble works adjacent to the Capitol Grounds; in fact, the Capitol is surrounded by costly, imposing, and unique headstones, and tombstones—some even of foreign make—and doubtless it was with an eye to doing business with Members of this House who commit political suicide these shrewd business men established their works in such close proximity to us. It might be well to order early, gentlemen, for the rush will be great during this session, and the grave diggers of America, too, are unionized and work only eight-hour shifts. After this Congress adjourns it will be all over with many of us, except the "flowers." Order your tombstones before you vote. The American people will write the epitaphs



## Unjust Freight Rates on Lambs

The accompanying table shows the minimum car weights, and the actual car weights, as well as the published rate per hundred, and the actual rate paid per hundred on the shipment of 345 cars of lambs from points in Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Oregon, to South Omaha, Nebraska, during the months of August, September, October and November, 1911.

The wool growers have always understood that the minimum car weight which must be paid for, whether it is reached or not, is excessively high, but this table clearly indicates just about what that excess amounts to on the average Western shipment of lambs. It must be understood that the railroads maintain a minimum of 23,000 pounds per car, and this weight must be paid for whether the car contains 10,000 pounds or 23,000 pounds. If the weight of sheep in the car exceeds 23,000 pounds every pound of excess must be paid for at so much per hundred.

This table represents the car weight of lambs just as they arrived, consigned to a certain commission firm in South Omaha, and it is, therefore, fairly representative of the average shipments for the States mentioned. However, the average minimum car weight for these 345 cars is shown to be 18,390 pounds, but in order to have the actual car weight even this high, there is included a great preponderance of Idaho shipments, which as a rule average higher than shipments from most of the other range States. Wyoming and Montana cannot load on an average within 1,000 pounds as heavy as does the State of Idaho, but unfortunately while these States both make large shipments of lambs, we have been able to secure the weights of but a comparatively few of their shipments. It is more than probable that by including the relative weights, to the relation of shipments from all the Western range States, that the minimum here published would be reduced probably 1,000 pounds per car.

The table shows that the sheepmen are paying \$149.54 freight on the average car of lambs when they only

SHIPPING POINT	No. of Cars	No. of Head per Car	Weight per Car in Pounds	Weight Charged per Car in lbs.	Rate Charged	Actual Rate Paid	Freight paid per Car
Rigby, Idaho	2	566	18870	23000	\$.67	\$.81	\$154.10
Idaho Falls, Idaho	3	850	18220	23000	.63	.795	144.90
Soda Springs, Idaho	2	571	18860	23000	.60	.73	138.00
Rigby, Idaho	1	295	21070	23000	.67	.73	154.10
Moore, Idaho	2	575	17080	23000	.74	.996	170.20
Moore, Idaho	6	1439	16380	23000	.74	1.03	170.20
Hailey, Idaho	5	1441	19100	23000	.74	.891	170.20
Arco, Idaho	5	1409	19000	23000	.73	.883	167.90
Hailey, Idaho	4	1135	18490	23000	.74	.92	170.20
Idaho Falls, Idaho	4	1165	20500	23000	.63	.70	140.90
Weiser, Idaho	3	901	19070	23000	.80	.963	184.00
Arco, Idaho	4	1223	21460	23000	.73	.782	167.90
McCammon, Idaho	3	909	15580	23000	.52	.912	142.20
Ogden, Utah	3	815	17960	23000	.60	.768	138.00
Milner, Idaho	7	2217	20800	23000	.695	.768	159.85
Weiser, Idaho	1	293	18190	23000	.80	1.01	184.00
Oxford, Idaho	4	1183	18910	23000	.62	.752	142.20
Hyrum, Utah	4	1222	19350	23000	.62	.734	142.20
Carlin, Nevada	5	1701	22430	23000	.74	.758	170.20
Carlin, Nevada	5	1699	22510	23000	.74	.756	170.20
Mountain Home, Idaho	5	1451	16020	23000	.62	.764	142.40
Carlin, Nevada	5	1683	22250	23000	.74	.764	170.20
Baker, Oregon	7	2377	19550	23000	.93	1.096	213.90
Soda Springs, Idaho	2	530	20170	23000	.60	.68	138.00
Troutdale, Oregon	4	1247	17070	23000	1.01	1.36	232.30
Soda Springs, Idaho	4	1163	18000	23000	.60	.76	138.00
Atkinson, Utah	8	2205	18000	23000	.60	.766	138.00
Soda Springs, Idaho	5	1380	16760	23000	.60	.823	138.00
Soda Springs, Idaho	3	899	19350	23000	.60	.713	138.00
Soda Springs, Idaho	3	849	18790	23000	.60	.734	138.00
Clearmont, Wyoming	6	1764	16270	23000	.39	.551	89.70
Soda Springs, Idaho	5	1520	18200	23000	.60	.785	138.00
Soda Springs, Idaho	3	887	17560	23000	.60	.758	138.00
Soda Springs, Idaho	3	886	17800	23000	.60	.775	138.00
Soda Springs, Idaho	2	596	15700	23000	.60	.87	138.00
Clearmont, Wyoming	7	2059	16130	23000	.39	.555	89.70
Mackay, Idaho	4	1154	18150	23000	.74	.937	170.20
Soda Springs, Idaho	3	907	15960	23000	.60	.865	138.00
Soda Springs, Idaho	4	1173	19030	23000	.60	.725	138.00
Soda Springs, Idaho	1	298	19000	23000	.60	.725	138.00
McCammon, Idaho	6	1896	17920	23000	.62	.793	142.40
Soda Springs, Idaho	4	1137	18230	23000	.60	.757	138.00
Soda Springs, Idaho	1	319	19690	23000	.60	.70	138.00
Wahsatch, Utah	6	1938	20400	23000	.60	.676	138.00
Montpelier, Idaho	2	521	17450	23000	.60	.772	138.00
Fossil, Wyoming	2	596	21190	23000	.555	.60	127.60
Idaho Falls, Idaho	3	870	22290	23000	.63	.65	144.90
Arco, Idaho	3	839	16350	23000	.73	1.02	167.90
Idaho Falls, Idaho	4	1116	19330	23000	.63	.751	144.90
Wells, Nevada	7	2064	19000	23000	.74	.895	170.20
Lima, Montana	5	1499	18700	23000	.66	.81	151.80

## THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

SHIPPING POINT	No. of Cars	No. of Head per Car	Weight per Car in pounds	Weight Charged per Car in lbs.	Rate Charged	Actual Rate Paid	Freight paid per Car
Lima, Montana	5	1476	16700	23000	.66	.90	151.80
Green River, Wyoming	5	1494	15230	23000	.455	.687	104.65
Green River, Wyoming	6	1889	19090	23000	.455	.549	104.65
Green River, Wyoming	7	2048	17090	23000	.455	.613	104.65
Lima, Montana	7	2078	19150	23000	.66	.792	151.80
Alder, Montana	1	270	17880	23000	.69	.887	158.70
Alder, Montana	8	2264	20030	23000	.69	.79	158.70
Lima, Montana	5	1444	18500	23000	.66	.82	151.80
Wells, Nevada	7	2070	18870	23000	.74	.90	170.20
Wahsatch, Utah	7	2110	19500	23000	.60	.70	138.00
Wells, Nevada	6	1763	19190	23000	.74	.886	170.20
Idaho Falls, Idaho	2	537	20100	23000	.63	.72	144.90
Nampa, Idaho	3	895	15800	23000	.765	1.184	175.95
Rock Springs, Wyoming	6	1781	17350	23000	.455	.60	104.65
Nampa, Idaho	16	4887	19180	23000	.765	.916	175.95
Rexburg, Idaho	5	1452	22780	23000	.68	.68	156.40
Alder, Montana	3	876	13670	23000	.69	1.15	158.70
Wells, Nevada	5	1642	20740	23000	.74	.82	170.20
Soda Springs, Idaho	7	2041	19910	23000	.60	.693	138.00
Soda Springs, Idaho	2	525	14810	23000	.60	.93	138.00
Wells, Nevada	9	2951	21720	23000	.74	.784	170.20
McCammon, Idaho	2	598	19530	23000	.62	.73	142.20
Soda Springs, Idaho	6	1799	18000	23000	.60	.766	138.00
Alexander, Idaho	2	521	17790	23000	.74	.95	170.20
Mountain Home, Idaho	4	1100	18080	23000	.74	.95	170.20
Bucknum, Wyoming	6	1673	14140	23000	.39	.636	89.70
Mountain Home, Idaho	3	823	17700	23000	.74	.96	170.20

Totals ..... 345 102439  
Averages ..... 18390 23000 \$ .65 \$ .813 \$149.54

## Summary of Above Table.

Total number of cars	345
Total number of lambs	102439
Average number of lambs per car	296
Average freight paid per car	\$149.54
Average rate charged per cwt.	\$.65
Average rate actually paid per cwt.	\$.813
Average weight charged per car	23000
Actual average scale weight per car (pounds)	18390
Average excess weight charged per car (pounds)	4610
Average overcharge per car	\$29.96
Total overcharge on 345 cars	\$10336.20
Average weight of lambs per head (pounds)	61

should be paying \$119.58. In other words, on each car they are paying for 4,610 pounds of lambs that they never ship. Presented in another form, they should pay, if the minimum weight could be reached, \$.65 per hundred, but they are actually paying \$.813 per hundred, or \$.163 per hundred more than the published rate. On the average weight of

lambs, (sixty-one pounds), this amounts to practically \$.10 per lamb. The seriousness of this matter lies in the fact that nearly 70 per cent of the total shipments of sheep from the Western range States consist of lambs.

At this time we are unable to obtain definite statistics showing the actual number of lambs shipped from

the various range States, but an examination of such statistics as are available indicate that the sheep breeders of some of our range States are being charged an excess in freight on their lamb shipments alone of over \$100,000 per annum, which for all the Western range States will aggregate \$750,000.

This condition is intolerable and relief should be granted to the shippers by the railroads without the necessity of appealing to legal authorities. The sheep industry is sick, it is not prosperous, but it is things like this, applied at every point, which has militated against the progress of the industry throughout the country. The wool grower has been paying an excessive freight rate on his wool, and we now find him paying an excessive rate on his lambs. He pays more than his just proportion of taxes. He pays to labor relatively more than any other industry. He is taxed for sanitary inspection of his sheep, while inspection of fruit trees is paid for by the State. If he puts his land into sheep he is charged full taxes upon the full value of his sheep which is the product of his land. If he puts his land into wheat, corn, oats or potatoes, he escapes taxation on its product.

All the wrongs that exist cannot be righted in a day, but if the wool growers will stand together and make a united fight it is possible to eliminate these wrongs, and place the sheep industry upon the same standard enjoyed by other industries.

## IMPROVING RANGES.

The Forest Service has been making extensive experiments in reseeding the ranges in the National Forests. Grass seeds of many different varieties have been planted with varying results, but the general tendency proves that it will be possible to increase the yield of feed over much of our grazing lands. Grasses that have done well in foreign countries have been imported and will be given a trial under conditions obtaining in the United States. These experiments should prove of unusual interest to the sheep breeder, as they are being made in his interest, the effort of the Service being to increase the carrying capacity of the ranges.



## Wool Growing in Australia

**M**Y LAST article dealt with the development of folds and wrinkles in Merino sheep. It

showed how they were evolved and what a tremendous influence their evolution had on the weight of fleece. The increase from twelve pounds of wool to thirty-six and three-quarters pounds on stud rams had its effect upon the flock rams that were produced for station use, and they in their turn steadily raised the average weight of wool per head of the Merino sheep in Australia. But it did not require much foresight to predict that a limit would be sooner or later reached in regard to the production of very heavy cutting wrinkly sheep, and the end came a few years ago, and the reaction was very marked.

The position at present, therefore, is somewhat as follows: Stud breeders have learned to appreciate the value of good folds because that advent was marked by a big increase in the weight of the fleeces, but, on the other hand, wool growers have found that the wrinkly sheep are the worst doers in the flock, and though they are always after dense rams they will not tolerate folds. Therefore the stud breeder has to maintain the happy medium. As, however, there can be no standing still in sheep breeding, there must either be progress or retrogression, it is interesting to note the direction in which the Australian sheep breeders can yet further improve the Merino, and, while admitting the great progress that has been made in sheep and wool production in the Commonwealth, the perfect ideal still lies a long way ahead, or at least he does not crop

### PART V---The Popular Type of Merino---

*By R. H. Harrowell*

up as often as he should. The attention of breeders, now that the great problem regarding density has to a large extent been solved, lies in the direction of getting a greater percentage of quality, of putting more firmness into the wool on the backs and in breeding wool and jowls off the face. A generally more perfect frame is sought after so that lambing percentages will benefit. Breeding on the old lines, that is density at any price, produced sheep that reared very low

the average weight of fleece of ordinary station sheep.

Now, if one examines a sheep carrying very light fleece, it is easy to see that, though he is very lightly clad on the back, he is still more lightly clad on the points and on the belly. It is, therefore, easily understood that in any effort to put more wool on the sheep, the belly and points were the places scrutinized for indications of progress. Sheep were mated for being good on the belly and points, because as a general rule if they had wool there they had it fairly thick elsewhere. Thus it went on, and it came to be that sheep had to

be well covered on the belly and points before their good qualifications in other respects would be tolerated in any way. Of course, many experienced breeders managed to hold some sort of balance as regards the general qualities of the sheep, and this increase of wool on the belly and points, but in some cases the matter went to absurd extremes and to absolute deterioration of the sheep. The writer has on more than one occasion handled sheep where this



HEAVY SHEARING AUSTRALIAN MERINOS.

percentages of lambs, and they were less hardy in every respect.

On reviewing Merino breeding in the past, it is easy to see that increased weight of fleece has been the principal object aimed at. Quality was also looked for, but it was given second place to weight. One finds splendid quality on station wethers or flock ewes, but weight was what differentiated such sheep from studs, and breeders laid themselves out for it. The result is an increase of weight of a stud ram's fleece from five pounds to forty pounds, and as a result of that, a remarkable rise in

breeding for wool on belly and points had resulted in a monstrosity of a sheep as far as profitable wool production is concerned. One ram in particular was awarded a minor prize at the Sydney Sheep Show. He was a long, narrow sheep, with a razor back and a narrow muzzle. He had a short, open, sticky staple on the back, about an inch in length. Though housed, a large amount of dirt had worked into the fleece, and it looked horrible. Any one looking over the pen would have passed the sheep by with an expression of wonder that he had received a prize at all. On handling him how-



ever, it was found that he had wool packed down his sides and thighs, where the staple was a good three inches in length, and it continued the same right underneath. The ram was certainly an eye-opener in this respect, but his general conformation and his back were so bad that, finding myself next to the owner, I could not help asking, "Now, what do you really like about that ram?" He replied, somewhat surprised, "Like about him? Why, I like the tremendous fleece he carries." "Yes," I said, "but it is all on the sides and belly; he has none to top." "Oh," said the proud owner, "it doesn't matter where he has it, as long as he has got it." I said no more, but was not convinced that it did not matter where the ram carried its fleece. A year or so after I heard that the ram referred to never got a lamb, and was practically no good at all.

This incident is mentioned as an incident of how this consideration of wool on belly and points can be carried to an extreme length, to the depreciation of the value of the sheep. After all, the wool off the shoulders and back of the sheep is of most value, and whatever improvements are sought, this part of the fleece should never be neglected. It is practically the "roof" of the sheep, and it has to stand the racket of the weather. It has to keep out the rain and sun, and it has to keep out the dust and rubbish. Nearly everyone moving in sheep circles has seen the awful conditions which sheep that are "slack on top" can get into. The most magnificent covering down the sides, on the points, and on the belly will not compensate for a serious defect on top, and one only has to see a bad backed fleece on the wool table to realize this.

Now, as the points and belly have played such a prominent part in the production of heavier fleeces, it stands to reason that they cannot be altogether neglected, but if the Merino sheep can be yet further improved, it is certainly in the direction of the wool on top. There is that defect so often seen behind the shoulder, a defect that can be seen in all stages, from a slight depression to the devil's grip. This means a decided loss of some of the most valuable wool. Then, again, a very common fault is a slackness

over the rump. We all know what it is to open sheep that have a nice, firm staple on the top of the shoulder, and over the middle of the back, but when it comes to the rump, to find a soft, limp, light staple that offers little protection from weather and dirt.

Of course, a breeder has to hold so many important features in his mind that there has to be give and take as regards most of the good points desired, and assuredly this matter of improving wool on top, while maintaining the good characteristics already achieved, is not as easy to do as it is to advocate. At the same time it is one of the directions in which improvements can be made, presuming of course, that the Australian Merino has not reached the limit of improvement.

Notwithstanding the opinion expressed by the owner of that extraordinary sheep at the Sydney Show mentioned above, it does matter a great deal how and where the wool is put on. If it is agreed that a sheep's constitution can only profitably carry a certain weight of wool, it is infinitely better that the bulk of that wool should be on its back and sides, not on its face, legs, and belly. I have often discussed the question of weight and fleeces on stud rams with leading breeders, and find that as a general rule thirty pounds of good free wool is considered as much as a ram, working under natural conditions, should be asked to carry. Now, remembering what the breeder has done in the past, it does not seem impossible that he will succeed in this matter of fleece distribution. If he can control the weight at thirty pounds, and place it thick on top and down the sides, and leave the face and legs comparatively free, an improved sheep should be the result. At any rate, this is the direction in which many leading Merino breeders are turning their attention, and at more than one solemn conclave of breeders I have heard the discussion on "Bellies versus Backs."

Now we come to a point which must be referred to in connection with wool growing in Australia, viz., the influence shows have had upon the Merino sheep of the country. I do not hesitate to say that in one respect they have done a great deal of good, but they have also done a great deal of

harm. Shows have benefited the sheep industry by causing sheep to be collected side by side so that relative characteristics can be compared and breeders can see how they stand in relation to other breeders, but they have done harm by encouraging the production of an artificial animal wholly unsuited to the natural conditions under which our Merino wool has to be grown. Sheep were kept for shows. They were housed and specially fed, and also kept from work in the stud, so that it is not surprising that wonderful animals were the result. But that is not the type to encourage for utility purposes, and in the course of time it set the majority of our breeders against the shows, and they are now only supported by a very small minority. The judge at a show must go for the most wonderful sheep, though it does not necessarily follow that he would use him in his flock. Sheep that are artificially prepared do not give true indication of constitution, and this is where shows have failed. They have not been true tests of sheep best suited to produce wool under natural conditions. There are instances where breeders who have taken the greatest number of prizes have had the greatest difficulty in selling their rams. Therefore something is wrong with the system of showing Merinos, if our leading breeders remain aloof from them. For one thing it has been very difficult to classify the various types of Merino that have become established in Australia so as to permit anything like fair competition. Then again the climatic conditions vary so much that one breeder would always have some advantage over another. The breeder in the New England district could never hope to get the same size into his fleece as the Riverina breeder, and the Riverina man could not get the quality in his wool that the New England breeder can. However, whatever may be the cause, the fact remains that those breeders who are selling the greatest numbers of rams have not for many years past ever exhibited at shows.

The Secretary of Agriculture in the Argentine Republic is urging the election of a Democratic Congress in this country. He thinks our tariff on meats is an outrage.

## Mutton Vs. Beef

KIND OF MEAT PER POUND	Per cent of Waste .....	Per cent of Water .....	Per cent of Protein .....	Per cent of Fat .....	Per cent of Mineral Matter.	Fuel Value per Pound, in Cal- ories .....
Beef Chuck.....	17.3	54.0	15.8	12.5	0.7	820
Mutton Chuck.....	19.4	38.5	11.7	30.0	0.7	1485
Beef Flank.....	5.5	56.1	18.6	19.9	0.8	1185
Mutton Flank.....	9.9	39.0	13.8	36.9	0.6	1815
Beef Loin.....	13.3	52.9	16.4	16.9	0.9	1020
Mutton Loin.....	14.8	40.4	13.1	31.5	0.6	1575
Beef Neck.....	31.2	45.3	14.2	9.2	0.7	650
Mutton Neck.....	26.4	41.5	12.2	19.6	0.7	1055
Beef Hind Quarter.....	16.3	52.0	16.1	15.4	0.8	950
Mutton Hind Quarter..	17.2	45.4	13.8	23.2	0.7	1235
Beef Sides.....	18.6	50.5	15.2	15.5	0.7	935
Mutton Sides.....	19.3	43.3	13.0	24.0	0.7	1255
Average for Beef.....	*17.0	51.8	16.0	14.9	*0.7	927
Average for Mutton.....	17.8	41.3	12.9	27.5	-0.7	1403

\* Plus

- Minus

Some time ago the United States Department of Agriculture issued a bulletin showing the relative food value of beef and mutton, and the above table has been compiled from the afore-mentioned bulletin. This table is entitled to a careful reading on the part of every consumer of meat, for it clearly displays the relative superiority in food value possessed by mutton as against beef. In explanation of the table: The percentage of waste is that amount of matter found in a pound of meat that cannot be used as food. In this particular mutton contains eight-tenths of 1 per cent more waste than does beef.

All meat foods contain a variable amount of water, but this water is just ordinary water and possesses no food value over that possessed by drinking water. In this particular it will be noticed that beef contains more than 10 per cent more water than does mutton, and this represents just so much loss.

An important food constituent of meat is protein, in fact this is one of its very valuable constituents. In this nutrient beef contains 3.1 per cent, by

weight, more than does mutton, and this is the only particular in which it even equals mutton as a food.

Fat is a valuable constituent of food. It is used in the body to form fatty tissues, and is consumed as fuel, thus serving to maintain the body temperature and to yield energy in the form of muscular and other power. It is the most concentrated form in which the fuel constituents of food are found. Its fuel value is two and one-fourth times that of protein. The fat of animal foods might be so combined with animal protein that the needs of the body would be met. It will be noticed from the above table that the average fat content of beef is 14.9 per cent, while for mutton it is 27.5 per cent, showing the decided superiority of mutton as an energy producer.

In mineral matter there is practically no difference between beef and mutton, and this is of no importance.

The last column of the above table sums up the relative value of beef and mutton. Fuel value as applied to foods is measured in calories. A calorie is the amount of energy re-

quired to raise 1.53 foot-tons 1 foot high. The average fuel value of beef per pound is 927 calories, while the average fuel value per pound of mutton is 1403 calories. In other words, the fuel value of mutton as a food is 51 per cent greater than beef. A food may be relatively high in food values, but these values may exist in such form that they are not available to the economy of the body. In other words, the food value may be there but it may be unavailable on account of the material being indigestible. Therefore it is important that we know whether beef or mutton is the more digestible in order to measure accurately their relative values as a food. It is recognized by all authorities that mutton is the most highly digestible of any of the meats derived from the larger animals. This is attested to by the fact that mutton broth is a standard strength builder, recommended by physicians all over the world. Again, it is generally known that many men whose occupations are sedentary cannot digest either beef or pork, but find an easily digested food in mutton.

Upon this question of digestibility a high Chicago authority states: "While mutton is very high in food value for manual work, on the other hand it is the most valuable of our foods for people of sedentary habits, on account of its being so easily digested. It is the general opinion that mutton is one of the easiest of all meats to digest on account of its fine and loose connective tissue. Mutton is therefore a meat to be recommended for universal use."

If to this testimony we add the fact that the sheep is the cleanest of all domestic animals and suffers from no disease transmissible to the human kind, it seems impossible to understand why mutton is not today the first food of all American people.

Last year we imported just \$16 worth of foreign merchandise for every man, woman and child in this country. How much better it would have been had we made these goods at home and kept this \$1,527,943,000 at home.



## PURE CLOTH BILL

The following Pure Cloth Bill was introduced in the House by Congressman Murdock of Kansas on July 10, 1912:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture for sale, trade, or exchange within any Territory or the District of Columbia any fabric or article of clothing of wool, cotton, silk, hair, or fiber, in whole or in part, which is misbranded within the meaning of this Act; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for the first offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not to exceed \$500 or shall be sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court, and for each subsequent offense and conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$1,000 or sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.*

SEC. 2. That the introduction into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country or shipment to any foreign country, of any fabric or article of clothing intended for sale, trade, or exchange, which is misbranded within the meaning of this Act, is hereby prohibited; and any person who shall ship or deliver for shipment from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia or to a foreign country, or who shall receive in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia or foreign country, and having so received shall deliver in original unbroken packages for sale, or offer to deliver to any other person any such article or fabric so misbranded within the meaning of this Act, or any person who shall sell or offer for sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories of the United States any such misbranded articles or fabrics, or export or offer to export the same to any foreign country shall be guilty of a misdemeanor,

and for such offense be fined not exceeding \$200 for the first offense and, upon conviction for each subsequent offense, not exceeding \$300, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provision of this Act, including the collection and examination of specimens of fabrics manufactured or offered for sale in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories of the United States, or which shall be offered for sale in unbroken packages in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or which shall be received from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country.

SEC. 4. That the examination of specimens of fabrics shall be made in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, or under the direction and supervision of such bureau, for the purpose of determining from such examination whether such fabrics are misbranded within the meaning of this Act; and if it shall appear from such examination that any of such specimens is misbranded within the meaning of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause notice thereof to be given to the party from whom such sample was obtained. Any party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed as aforesaid, and if it appear that any of the provisions of this Act have been violated by such party, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify at once the facts to the proper United States District Attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis or the examination of such fabric duly authenticated by the analyst or officer making such examination, under oath of such officer. After judgment of the Court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of each District Attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this Act to cause appropriate proceedings to be

commenced and prosecuted in the proper Courts of the United States without delay for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided.

SEC. 6. That the term "pure wool" as used in this Act shall be understood to mean sheep's wool which has not been previously used in the manufacture of any other article, goods, or fabric, and the words "woolen goods" shall be held to mean goods or fabrics composed wholly of such wool.

SEC. 7. That the words "mixed goods" as used in this Act shall be held to mean goods or fabrics which are not composed wholly of pure wool, or wholly of cotton, linen, and silk, respectively.

SEC. 8. That for the purposes of this Act any manufacturer of fabrics, or any person who makes any article of clothing for sale, trade, or exchange and for shipment as provided in section two of this Act, shall mark, label, or tag such goods in plain letters and figures which can not be detached except by design, and the mark, label, or tag shall designate accurately the constituent fibers or other materials or substances of which such goods are composed in whole or in part, and if in part the relative proportion or percentage of each.

SEC. 9. That all woolen goods which are composed of pure wool shall be marked, tagged, or labeled in plain letters "pure wool"; and that all fabrics and articles composed in part of pure wool and in part of mungo, shoddy, or extract shall be marked, tagged, or labeled in plain letters "mixed goods"; and the mark, tag, or label shall show the proportion of pure wool, mungo, shoddy, and extract contained therein; and that all fabrics and articles composed in part of pure wool and in part of cotton, or in part of shoddy and mungo and in part of cotton, or in part of linen, or in part of silk, shall be marked, tagged, or labeled in plain letters "mixed goods"; and the mark, tag, or label shall show the proportion of each of the constituent fibers or other materials or substances of which such goods are composed; and that all fabrics and articles which are composed wholly of linen shall be marked, tagged, or labeled "linen";



and those composed wholly of cotton shall be marked, tagged, or labeled "cotton"; and those composed wholly of silk shall be marked, tagged, or labeled "silk." And for the purposes of this Act a fabric or article which is marked, tagged, or labeled so as to show a greater or lesser percentage of any one fiber or ingredient than the article contains, or so as to show that the fabric or article is of one material wholly when it is of two or more fibers or ingredients, as defined in this Act, shall be deemed to be misbranded: *Provided*, That whenever any fabric or article of clothing is wholly of one material, except as herein otherwise provided, the fabric or article of clothing shall be labeled, tagged, or marked as linen, cotton, or silk.

SEC. 10. That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this Act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, or manufacturer, or other party residing in the United States from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not misbranded within the meaning of this Act, designating it. Said guaranty, to afford protection, shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such articles to such dealer, and in such case said party or parties shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines, and other penalties which would attach in due course to the dealer under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 11. That any fabric or article that is misbranded within the meaning of this Act and is being transported from one State, Territory, District, or insular possession to another for sale, or having been transported remains unloaded, unsold, or in original unbroken packages, or if it be sold or offered for sale in the District of Columbia or the territory or other insular possessions of the United States, or if it be imported from a foreign country for sale, or if it be intended for export to a foreign country, shall be liable to be proceeded against in any District Court of the United States within the district where the same is found and seized for confiscation by a process of libel for condemnation. And if such fabric or article is con-

demned as misbranded within the meaning of this Act, the same shall be disposed of by sale as the said Court may direct, and the proceeds thereof, if sold, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, but such goods shall not be sold in any jurisdiction contrary to the provisions of this Act: *Provided, however*, That upon the payment of the costs of such libel proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond to the effect that such articles shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Court may by order direct that such articles be delivered to the owner thereof. The proceedings of such libel cases shall conform as nearly as may be to the proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in an such case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States.

SEC. 12. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the Secretary of Agriculture, upon his request from time to time, samples of fabrics and articles which are being imported into the United States or offered for import, giving notice to the owner thereof or consignee, who may appear before the Secretary of Agriculture and have the right to introduce testimony. And if it appear from the examination of such sample that any fabric or article of clothing offered to be imported into the United States is misbranded within the meaning of this Act, or is otherwise falsely labeled in any respect, said fabric or article shall be refused admission and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee, and shall cause to be sold after being properly labeled, any goods refused delivery which shall not be exported by the consignee within three months of the date of notice of such refusal, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may deliver to the consignee such goods, pending examination and decision in the matter, upon the execution of a penal bond for the amount of the full invoice value of such goods, together with the duty thereon, and

on the refusal to return such goods for any cause to the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury when demanded for the purpose of excluding them from the country or for any other purpose said consignee shall forfeit the full amount of the bond: *And provided further*, That all charges for storage, cartage, and labor on goods which are refused admission or delivery shall be paid by the owner or consignee, and in default of such payment shall constitute a lien against any future importations made by such owner or consignee.

SEC. 13. That nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring the marking, tagging, or labeling of any fabric or article of clothing not manufactured or made for sale, trade, or exchange, or for the marking, tagging, or labeling of any fabric or article of clothing not introduced or shipped into any State from any other State or from any foreign country, or not shipped to any foreign country; *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring the labeling of linings or trimmings not separate from any garment the principal constituent fabric of which is properly labeled within the meaning of this Act, or as requiring the labeling of any fabric or article of clothing which has been once used.

SEC. 14. That the term "Territory" as used in this Act shall include the insular possessions of the United States. The word "person" as used in this Act shall be construed to import both the plural and the singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies, and associations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this Act the act, omission or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any corporation, company, society, or association, within the scope of his employment or office, shall be also deemed in every case to be the act, omission, or failure of such corporation, company, society, or association as well as that of the person.

SEC. 15. That this Act shall be in force and effect from and after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

## THE SMALL WOOL GROWER

Not long ago we visited some of the small sheep producers in Pennsylvania. Many of these men had just sold their wool at what we believe was about three to four cents a pound under its market value.

We talked with the man who had been buying this wool and found he knew positively nothing about wool. He did not know a quarter-bred from a fine Merino, or a staple from a clothing wool. He could not tell one breed of sheep from another. In fact, he only knew the names of two breeds of sheep. We asked this buyer what his range of prices was for the different wools, and he advised us very frankly that he had only one price and burrs were the only defect that justified its reduction. All were being paid the same amount. This agent was buying for a wool broker who in turn sold to a Wool Commission House in an eastern city. All of this wool would therefore pass through the hands of three dealers before it reached the actual wool manufacturer.

It seems to us pertinent to inquire what chance has the small wool grower under such conditions as these. Obviously the answer is, "No chance at all." The wool grower does not know the kind or value of his wool. He has not the remotest idea of its shrinkage and in this instance the buyer is not possessed of any greater wisdom.

When wool prices are fixed on this kind of a basis they must be fixed low enough to cover the ignorance of the buyer as well as the seller. The man who has good wool must sell it at the same price as his neighbor who has poor wool. Where this rule obtains wool does not tend to advance in quality, but on the other hand it all sinks to the lowest possible level. Finally that level justifies a price where profitable production ceases, and the owner discontinues the sheep business.

We fully understand that there will always be market difficulties which will present themselves to the small sheep breeder that the Western grower does not have to contend with, still we feel that many of such difficulties may be overcome by the exercise of a little care and wisdom on the part of

these growers. It would occur to us that the first step toward improvement in marketing an eastern wool crop must be found in eliminating two of these three jobbers. The wool grower needs their profit which amounts to three or four cents per pound. When wool is bought as above described in districts where many small flocks exist, co-operative selling arrangements will bring the greatest relief. All the wool should be brought to a common point and then the attention of the large Commission Houses called to this fact. The more wool that can be gathered to one point the better will be the prospects for competition in buying. The wool growers should and can rent a warehouse, store their wool there and no doubt the local bank will be willing to advance, if desired, a reasonable amount upon the wool in storage. The wool could be offered either at private or public auction, and if prices offered were not satisfactory, it is just as well off in the growers' warehouse as it is in the warehouse of some commission firm or wool manufacturer. Of course, this plan could not be followed in the districts where there are only occasional flocks of sheep, but in many Eastern states ideal locations will be found for the selling of domestic wool at public auction. The main thing, however, is to get a great volume of this wool together and thus justify the real wool dealer in going to the expense and trouble of visiting it. This will eliminate the man with the horse and buggy who buys wool at a commission for some other fellow who is buying it at a commission for some other fellow who is handling it on a commission.

The case of the wool grower in a district where there are but few sheep is more unfortunate, for he cannot get sufficient wool together to justify an intelligent buyer in visiting it. It would seem that in such cases that the best results will be accomplished by these small growers consigning their clip to some reliable wool house in one of the more important markets. Now, some growers believe that there are no reliable wool commission houses, but we are not in accord with such a belief. We know that there are in this country many wool commission firms that are doing a fair and honorable business, and whom the

grower can trust implicitly, and it is to such firms as these that they should consign their wool, instead of letting it trickle through the hands of a lot of middlemen.

The English wool grower has solved his wool selling problem much better than has his American cousin. In that country the wool is first well and carefully prepared and then from twenty to fifty and one hundred thousand pounds is exposed at a central point at public auction. To these auctions are invited the wool buyers of London and Bradford and it is reported that keen and excited competition exists among them for the purchase of these small clips. We believe that the American grower cannot and will not receive the full value of his wool until he shall have instituted through co-operation a system of wool auctions similar to those now obtaining in the British Empire.

As illustrating the manner in which English wools are sold and advertised we submit below the advertisement of such a sale:

Fourth Annual Kent Wool Sale, 15th July, 1912, at Ashford, Kent. Thirty-five thousand fleeces and a quantity of Locks and Lambs Wool. Catalogues can be had of the Secretary of the Association.

### LAMB FEEDING.

The New Mexico Experiment Station has recently published a bulletin, No. 79, Feeding lambs on Alfalfa and Corn." The ration used in this experiment consisted of alfalfa hay alone, alfalfa hay with one-fourth pound of corn, one-half pound of corn, and one pound of corn, respectively, per day. The result of the experiment is that mutton of a quality suitable for the local market could be produced on straight alfalfa, with a feeding period of 110 to 120 days. Where a light grain ration was used, from 100 to 110 days feeding is necessary. When a one-half-pound grain ration was used, ninety to 100 days, and with a one-pound grain ration, seventy to eighty days. The conclusion of the bulletin indicates that as the grain increases the cost of production increased. This bulletin may be obtained from the station.



## COLD STORAGE

**W**Henever the price of food stuffs in this country advances beyond a reasonable limit it is charged through the press that this advance has been brought about by the accumulation of such food stuffs in the various cold storage warehouses throughout the country. So frequently has this charge been made and so firmly are the people convinced that it is true that some of the states have passed regulations controlling the time that food stuffs may remain in cold storage. In fact, Senator Heyburn presented a bill to Congress limiting the cold storage period according to particular products. This bill, however, has not as yet been acted upon and it is probable will not be until a fuller investigation as to the influence of cold storage upon foods and the price of food stuffs has been made. At the present moment we have no accurate knowledge as to whether or not meat or other foods that have remained in cold storage eight months are any more injurious to health than articles that have been in cold storage but four months, and until this point has been determined it is unwise to pass any drastic regulations.

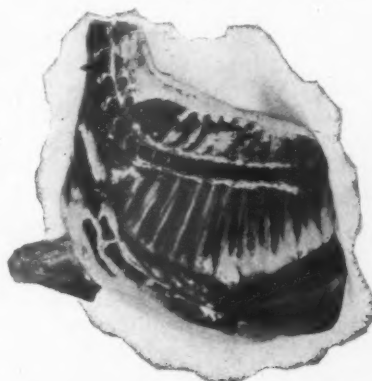
However, the fact that perishable commodities may be carried in cold storage for indefinite periods certainly gives to those who handle these products a powerful instrument for regulating prices. Whether or not this has been successfully used by cold storage warehousemen is not a matter of record, but the dangers presented by this condition are so great that it is at least necessary that a law be passed compelling cold storage warehousemen to make a monthly report to some Department of the Government showing just the exact amount of such material as may be in cold storage. The publication of such a report would we believe prevent the successful manipulation of prices.

In order to obtain accurate data upon cold storage influences the Secretary of Agriculture has collected some information covering two years, and as this is very important we here-

with submit extracts from his report upon this subject:

The two years covered by the investigation began with March for dressed poultry, eggs, and fish; with May for fresh beef, mutton, and pork and butter.

The principal months when fresh beef is placed in cold storage are September, October, and November; mutton, August, September, and October; butter, June, July, and August, and sometimes May; eggs, April, May and June. Pork is quite well distributed throughout the year, and the prominence of winter in the receipts into cold storage is barely perceptible. Poultry is made up of diverse elements. Broilers go into storage from the latter part of August until November and roasters from October to December. There are besides the



FOREQUARTER OF MUTTON

different varieties of poultry. November, December, and January, and sometimes October, are the heaviest storage months.

With regard to fish, there seems to be no regularity in the heavy months; the three heaviest months in the year beginning with March, 1909, were August, November, and January, but in the following year the months were April, July, and December. The kinds of fish that go into cold storage are seasonable, and the natural supply does not last throughout the year. There are also often two storages for fish. In the initial one the fish is received at the place where caught and kept a length of time determined by circumstances. This place is not usually one of consumption, so that in that event the fish is transferred frozen to

cold storage at a place where it is to be consumed. In this investigation the two storages are added together in stating time of storage.

During the three heavier cold storage months of 1910-11, 47 per cent of the fresh beef placed in cold storage during the whole year was received into the warehouses; 59.8 per cent of the fresh mutton; 59.2 per cent of the dressed poultry; 70 per cent of the butter; and 79.4 per cent of the eggs.

It is established by this investigation that 71.2 per cent of the fresh beef received into cold storage in the year 1909-10 was delivered within three months, 28.8 per cent of the fresh mutton, 95.2 per cent of the fresh pork, 75.7 per cent of the poultry, 40.2 per cent of the butter, 14.3 per cent of the eggs, and 35.5 per cent of the fish.

Within four months after it was received 86 per cent of the fresh beef was delivered, 42.7 per cent of the fresh mutton, 96.5 per cent of the fresh pork, 85.3 per cent of the poultry, 53.4 per cent of the butter, 22.6 per cent of the eggs, and 49.5 per cent of the fish.

The percentage of receipts delivered in seven months is 99 for fresh beef, 99.3 per cent for fresh mutton, 99.9 per cent for fresh pork, 96.1 per cent for poultry, 88.4 per cent for butter, 75.8 per cent for eggs, and 64.9 per cent for fish.

Lastly, let the percentages for the deliveries of 10 months be stated. These are represented by 99.7 per cent for fresh beef, 100 per cent for fresh mutton and pork, 98.9 per cent for poultry, 97.8 per cent for butter, 99.9 per cent for eggs, and 77.5 per cent for fish.

It is possible to parallel the above statement with one for the following year, 1910-11, for the deliveries of three and four months, but not for a longer time. The figures for three and four months are most of them considerably below those quoted for 1909-10.

The important observation to be made is that the receipts into cold storage are entirely or very nearly exhausted by the deliveries within ten months.

### Percentage of Receipts Held Longer Than A Year

So common is the belief that large



quantities of food are held in cold storage for more than a year that it is worth while to learn what fraction of the receipts of the warehouses embraced in this investigation has been in storage longer than twelve and one-half months. In March 1909, poultry was placed in some of these warehouses; on September 1, 1911, twenty-nine and one-half months afterwards, not any remained. All of the other commodities covered by this investigation had been delivered. The same fact applies to the commodities received twenty-eight and one-half months before.

In one warehouse there was discovered some fresh mutton that had been in cold storage for twenty-seven and one-half months, and this was 10.2 per cent of the fresh mutton receipts of all reporting warehouses for May, 1909. Of the receipts of butter in that month, 0.3 of 1 per cent remained September 1, 1911.

So, determining the percentages in a similar manner, it was found that 0.1 of 1 per cent of the receipts of poultry for a month was still in cold storage at the end of twenty-six and one-half months and 0.3 of 1 per cent in the case of butter.

For a storage of twenty-one and one-half months, fresh mutton is represented by 0.8 of 1 per cent and poultry by 0.4 of 1 per cent. Poultry has 0.1 of 1 per cent for nineteen and one-half months, 0.2 of 1 per cent for eighteen and one-half months, 0.1 of 1 per cent for seventeen and one-half months, less than 0.05 of 1 per cent for sixteen and one-half months. For sixteen and one-half months butter has 0.5 of 1 per cent and for fifteen and one-half months 3.3 per cent, while mutton for the last period has 0.5 of 1 per cent.

For fourteen and one-half months in cold storage 0.1 of 1 per cent stands for fresh mutton, less than 0.05 of 1 per cent for poultry, 3.5 per cent for butter, and 0.1 of 1 per cent for fish.

Fresh beef had 0.1 of 1 per cent still in cold storage at the end of thirteen and one-half months; fresh mutton 2.2 per cent; fresh pork, less than 0.05 of 1 per cent; poultry, 1.3 per cent; butter 6.6 per cent; and fish 10.5 per cent.

At the end of twelve and one-half months fresh beef had 0.5 of 1 per

cent in storage; fresh mutton, 0.6 of 1 per cent; fresh pork, less than 0.05 of 1 per cent; poultry, 0.2 of 1 per cent; butter 6.5 per cent; and fish, 13 per cent.

This statement covers all of these commodities held in cold storage longer than twelve and one-half months. Warehousemen explain excessively long storages by stating that they are caused by lawsuits and other circumstances of an uncommercial nature.

#### Average Length of Storage.

Since the receipts and deliveries were reported by warehousemen for each month, it is easy to compute the average time of storage. The fresh beef received into storage during the year beginning with May, 1909, was kept there on the average for two and three-tenths months; the fresh mutton, four and four-tenths months; the fresh pork, nine-tenths of one month; and the butter, four and four-tenths months. The poultry received during the year beginning with March, 1909, was kept on the average two and four-tenths months; the eggs, five and nine-tenths months; and the fish, six and seven-tenths months.

The average time of storage differs as between the first and the second half of the year adopted for the purposes of this investigation. The average time for fresh beef in the first half of the year is two and six-tenths months, in the second half one and eight-tenths months; fresh mutton in the first half four and eight-tenths months, in the second half three months; fresh pork in the first half eight-tenths of one month, in the second half one month; poultry in the first half two and six-tenths months, in the second half two and four-tenths months; butter in the first half four and five-tenths months, in the second half four months; eggs in the first half six and one-tenth months, in the second half one and seven-tenths months; fish in the first half six and eight-tenths months, in the second half six and seven-tenths months.

#### Speculation—Evidence That it Sometimes Exists

An examination of the record of the prices of commodities prepared for this investigation gives a suspicion that there has been much speculation in some years by the men

who keep them in cold storage. One illustration may be given. The egg year 1910-11 had 29 per cent more eggs in cold storage than the preceding year, and yet the price index number went much higher in the months when it is high—October to January—and much lower in the months when it is low—March to July following.

At a time when there was plenty of eggs in storage the wholesale price of eggs soared to 43 cents in Boston in November and December and to 45 1-2 cents in New York for nearly State eggs. There was an apparent mistake of the storage men in overestimating the consumption of the public at exorbitant prices, because so large was the unsold quantity at the beginning of the next egg year in the spring of 1911 that the wholesale price of eggs fell in April to 18 1-2 cents in Boston and in New York, and the storagemen dumped so much on the foreign market as to make the greatest quantity of eggs ever exported from this country in a year.

Stored Goods as a Percentage of Consump-

#### tion—Large Enough to Be of Public Concern

This business of storing foods has grown to such proportions that consumers have a rightful concern with its management for economic as well as sanitary reasons. For the returns made to this department by the cold storage warehousemen, it is inferable that the fresh beef, fresh mutton, fresh pork, poultry, butter, eggs, and fish received into cold storage in the year amounts to a weight of at least 1,000,000,000 pounds and very likely to a quarter of a billion more.

The eggs received into storage in a year are approximately 13 1-2 per cent of the farm production; the fresh beef is over 3 per cent of the census commercial slaughter of cattle; mutton over 4 per cent of the slaughter of sheep and lambs; fresh pork 11 1-2 per cent of that slaughter of hogs; and butter 25 per cent of the creamery production.

Idaho papers are making a great fuss over the apple industry, but the sheep of Idaho bring to the State seven times as much revenue as does the apple, yet the sheepmen hardly ever receive mention in the papers. A new dollar is always the brightest.

## Word From the Capital

**B**Y MUTUAL agreement the matter of a public land leasing bill has gone over to the Winter session, with just a possibility of it even being deferred until the Sixty-third Congress—that to be determined as a result of the Fall elections. Should the newly elected membership seem more of the ultra-conservation element, the probability of securing more favorable consideration might cause advocates of the leasing question to defer action until these have qualified.

The conservation sentiment is to be fully developed throughout the East and South during the coming campaign, and every effort made to secure Congressional representation from those who will support what is generally termed the Pinchot plan. Illustrative of this may be mentioned the fact that Professor Edward P. Cowell of Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, will devote his entire time until election to delivering lectures on the ultra-conservation idea. His lecture given in Washington recently, illustrated by moving pictures and lantern slides, graphically told the story of the wonderful natural resources of the public land States and the lecturer appealed to the Eastern voters to support candidates favoring former President Roosevelt, "the foremost advocate of conservation in the United States, who, working with former Forester Pinchot, will push the conservation to full development if given power."

Wool growers interested in the leasing question should send to the Clerk of the House Public Lands Committee for a copy of the hearings on the Lever Grazing Bill, H. R. 19857. These are hearings asked for by Mr. Pinchot and contain the statements of the former Forester, Secretary Fisher, S. H. Cowan, William Kent,

### Prospects for a Grazing Lease Bill

officials of the Forest Service, and others. But one side of the question is presented in these hearings, opponents of the bill intending to be heard later. The printed hearings contain a copy of the Lever bill.

Chief objection is made to the Lever measure on the ground that its provisions place absolute final authority over all grazing lands in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture. While the bill provides for a local Board of Control for each grazing district, one member of which is to be a Forestry official, "to determine the number and kinds of stock and

trol we would see a leasing measure passed in short order. The danger in bureaucratic administration, coupled with experiences of Westerners with the Forest Service, will make the average Western member stoutly resist any bill which does not vest in a Board of local stockmen absolute dictation as to range control. This the ultra-conservationists are unwilling to concede, and the big fight will be along this line. Others are opposed to a lease bill which will in any manner restrict settlement. As one of the essentials of a leasing measure would be at least a ten-year right to graze, those who express concern for the prospective settler declare this fea-

ture hostile to development, especially if the leases are to be controlled from Washington.

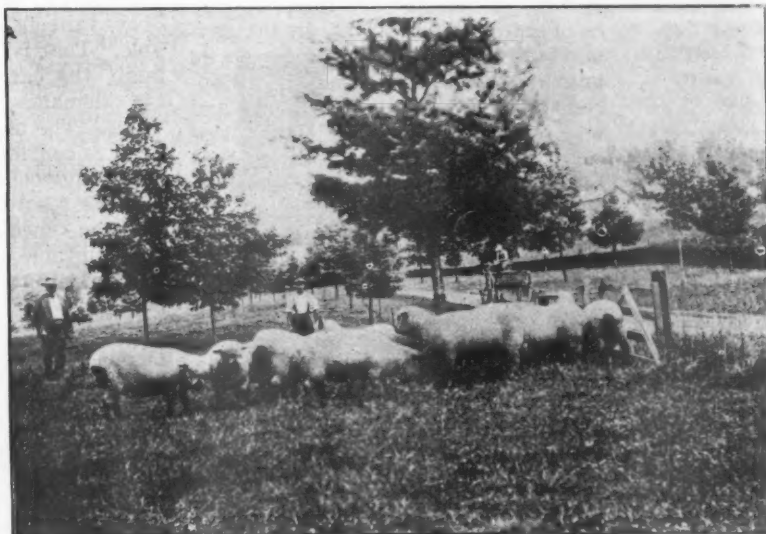
When the Lever Bill is taken up during the Winter session and opportunity is given opponents of the measure to be heard, it is expected that counter-propositions without number, varying from strict Federal control to the extreme opposite of turning all remaining public land over to the States for administration, will be presented. One thing certain, those who are opposed to

Federal control of public grazing lands must present something else to secure the support of the average Eastern member; it will not do to merely object to Federal control.

### New Parcels Post Law.

Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, has prepared the following summary of the provisions of the new Parcel Post law which will become effective January 1, 1913:

Any article is mailable if not over eleven pounds in weight nor more than seventy-two inches in length and girth combined, nor likely to injure



SHROPSHIRE ON WARDWELL'S NEW YORK FARM

other administrative features," a proviso in the measure plainly states that whenever a disagreement arises between a majority of the Board and the Forestry official, final authority shall be vested in the Secretary of Agriculture. Thus while the bill attempts to create a local Board of Control, in reality the control rests finally with the Federal Government.

Undoubtedly sentiment favoring some sort of a lease bill is growing among members of Congress, and legislation of this character is certain to be had in the near future. Beyond question, if the advocates of the plan would consent to absolute local con-



the mails or postal equipment or employees.

Flat rate of 1 cent per ounce up to four ounces, regardless of distance.

Above four ounces, rates are by the pound or fraction thereof, and varying with distance as follows:

	1st lb.	Each Add'l'n lb.	11 lbs.
Rural route and city delivery.....	.05	.01	.15
50-mile zone.....	.05	.03	.35
150-mile zone.....	.06	.04	.46
300-mile zone.....	.07	.05	.57
600-mile zone.....	.08	.06	.68
1000-mile zone.....	.09	.07	.79
1400-mile zone.....	.10	.09	1.00
1800-mile zone.....	.11	.10	1.11
Over 1800 miles.....	.12	.12	1.32

The Postmaster General may make provision for indemnity, insurance, and collection on delivery, with additional charges for such service, and may, with the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission after investigation, modify rates, weights, and zone distances, when experience has demonstrated the need therefor.

#### Australia Watching Wool Tariff.

Chas. F. Abercrombie, one of the big merchants of Sydney, Australia, who was in Washington recently, says the people of Australia are keeping close watch on our tariff legislation. "If the United States should take down the bars and allow wool to come in free," he said, "it would result in a very large increase in the exportation of wool from Australia. If in addition our people had the American market for their mutton opened to them, our wool and mutton production would be tremendously increased."

#### Ringworm in Sheep.

Inquiry at the Bureau of Animal Industry regarding new discoveries in recent governmental research work discloses the fact that there is little to add to the exhaustive statement made in *THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER* last year as to ringworm. Since the publication of this article investigations on the most beneficial treatment of this disease have been made by Drs. W. E. Howe and R. N. Mead, inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry. They found that the best results were obtained by the application of vaseline ninety-four parts, and pure carbolic acid, six parts.

#### Twenty Per Cent Ad Valorem.

Discussing the wool bill veto with a Western member recently, Leader Underwood gave it as his opinion that if the Democratic party was suc-

cessful in the coming elections so as to have complete control of both Senate and House, with Wilson in the White House, the next wool bill would contain a provision for a duty of "from 15 to 20 per cent ad valorem." The Democratic leader said what should be aimed at, in his opinion, was a per cent which would bring the largest revenues through importation without regard to its effect on the local sheep industry. Mr. Underwood, through the present Congress at least, has been able to speak with authority concerning the tariff sentiments of his party, and there is every reason to believe he will as certainly have his say in the next Congress should his party make up its majority.

#### A Federal Bounty Bill.

A bill appropriating money with which the general government may co-operate with the State in the payment of a bounty on predatory wild animals has been introduced by Representative Mondell of Wyoming and will be pushed during the Winter session. The bill provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may co-operate with any State having Forest Reserves which shall have provided by law for the payment of a bounty for the destruction of predatory wild animals, upon request of such State. From the National Treasury is to be paid to the proper State official a sum equal to that proportion of the amount expended by the State for the destruction of predatory wild animals, for the preceding fiscal year, that the area of permanently reserved forest lands in the State bears to the entire area of the State.

#### CROSSBREEDING EXPERIMENTS.

A more definite stage has been reached concerning cross-breeding for the dual purpose of mutton and wool, on the one hand, and crossing for early maturing export lambs on the other, by the sheep and wool expert of the Department of Agriculture. Examples were given in the Government farm exhibits in the sheep pavilion at the recent Royal Show. A total of 39—all wethers—were exhibited from the Wagga, Cowra, and Bathurst Government farms. Seven different crosses were exhibited by Wagga, these including all first cross

and sheep at about the age of two years, Lincoln, Leicester, and Border Leicester merino, as representatives of the progeny of the long-wool types for comparative purposes. Southdown, Shropshires, Hampshire, and Dorset first-cross were shown side by side. As the catalogues indicated, these latter were not crosses recommended by the Department of Agriculture. The past experiments, it seems, have proved the unsuitableness of the Downs breeds for mating with the merino. The breeds now employed in connection with this experimental work are the Lincoln, English Leicester, and Border Leicester. That is having wool as well as lamb in view.

From the raising of the ideal carcass—exceptionally on the score of weight, quality, and shape—the Downs or shortwool breeds have proved themselves to be the most suitable. That is, the raising of an early lamb, the carcass of which supplies the demands of the frozen export trade. The use of these breeds, however, is confined to their being mated with longwool crossbred ewes; and, so far, the results obtained to date indicate the Lincoln Merino ewe to be the most suitable. The live weights taken at 17 months are given as follows:

Sire	Dam	Wethers lb.
Lincoln .....	Merino.....	115
Leicester .....	Merino.....	104
Border Leicester.....	Merino.....	114
Southdown .....	Merino.....	92
Shropshire .....	Merino.....	107
Hampshire .....	Merino.....	107
Dorset Horn.....	Merino.....	117

The exhibit from Cowra comprised only first cross sheep, and the Lincoln, Leicester, and Border Leicester were thus the representative types. The live weights taken at five months are given as follow:

Sire	Dam	Wethers lb.
Lincoln .....	Merino.....	68
Leicester .....	Merino.....	64
Border Leicester.....	Merino.....	63

The crosses were also for exhibition comparative purposes from the Bathurst farm, the live weight at five months being given as follows:

Sire	Dam	Wethers lb.
Lincoln .....	Merino.....	81
Leicester .....	Merino.....	71
Border Leicester.....	Merino.....	77

—*Australian Review.*



## Protest Against Free Meats

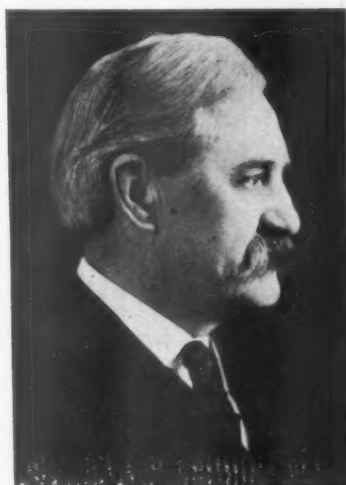
**I** BELIEVE there is a great lack of appreciation of the relationship between the live-stock industry in its various forms and the productivity of our farms. I apprehend that few of those who favor the placing of meats on the free list have ever looked beyond the immediate results hoped for and figured out the ultimate consequence to the country. The results are bound to be far-reaching and go clear to the bottom of things. No action should be taken hastily for the sake of a temporary gain, which in the end might turn out to be a public calamity.

The very high prices for live stock during 1910 are no doubt largely responsible for the agitation in favor of free meats. They were the result of very unusual natural conditions which might not occur again in a generation. There had been a succession of very high-priced years for corn, making it profitable for farmers to curtail the feeding of live stock. This was followed by most extraordinarily severe weather conditions throughout the feeding country in the fall and early winter of 1909, forcing to market immature live stock by the thousand, to be followed later by one of the most pronounced shortages in fat cattle, sheep and hogs which the country has ever experienced; at a time, too, when the country was at the height of prosperity and consumptive capacity. The result was inevitable: prices reached exorbitant figures, and the consumer had to suffer.

I take it that almost all of those who favor the placing of meats on the free list have in view two objects: first, a reduction in the cost of living; and, second, the introduction into this country of competition for the four or five big packing concerns popularly known as the "Meat Trust." Doubtless the first object would be attained. Meat would be cheaper; but, instead of providing a competitor for the packer, you would furnish the producer with one. The packers have been accused of almost every crime on the calendar, but their worst enemies have never charged them with being unable to protect their own interests. The packer is the middle-

*Before Finance Committee of Senate by Hon. E. L. Burke, of Nebraska*

man, and you will find him ready for free meats when the time comes. While you discuss the question, he is probably laying plans to enlarge his operations in Argentina, already large; and it will be a comparatively simple matter for him to establish dressed-beef plants in Canada and Mexico whenever his interests require it. By having both domestic and foreign plants, he will be in an even more favorable position than he is today with reference to the few independents left in the business. These few are mostly in the cities of the East, which the packers most easily reach with a flood of cheap imported beef.



SENATOR A. B. CUMMINS, of Iowa

One certain result would be the elimination of this competition.

The brunt of it all will fall on the domestic producer of meat. Beef, mutton and pork are so closely related that overproduction in any one of them is promptly reflected in the price of the others. The price of beef cattle at the present time is a striking example of this sympathetic action. If margins of profit in the production of meats in this country were wide, the question would not assume such great importance; but such is not the case. The competition is of the fiercest sort in the purchase of live stock and grain to fatten them; but when it comes

to the selling, you all know our market. Did anyone ever hear of a Cattle Feeders' Trust of a Pig Raisers' Combination? The margins are so narrow that the only way the production of meats in this country can be conducted profitably on a large scale is in connection with the development of large tracts of land, utilizing by-products of the farm that would otherwise be wasted, using lands that would otherwise lie idle, and increasing the fertility of the soil of the farm land by the use of fertilizers from feed lots. These statements can easily be proven, and are abundantly borne out by old wrecks of feeding plants strewn throughout the Middle West, which were organized on the theory that feeding live stock *per se* would prove a profitable business. Fortunes have been sunk in it.

If you make the feeding of live stock on the farms of this country unprofitable by introducing cheap foreign meats, you will destroy the greatest force for conservation there is in the country today, and incidentally you will depreciate the value of all of our farms. Force the farmers to haul grain to market instead of driving it on foot, and you make them robbers of the soil instead of conservers. Without stock to eat it, the clovers—the greatest fertilizers—cannot be grown profitably. The present generation of farmers, and then the next, might survive free meats with ever-diminishing returns; but the succeeding generations would have turned over to them a lot of "squeezed out lemons," from which it would be difficult to make an honest living.

Other results of free meats would be the increased proportion of our grain forced into the central markets, with correspondingly lower prices, and by-products of the farm—like straw, beet tops, damaged hay and grain—must rot or else go up in smoke, instead of bringing in an income and renewing the land as fertilizer. The very first result of free meats would be a lower standard of living on farms; and when the boys began to pull out for the cities, people would wonder why they refused to stay on the farm; and more Farm

Commissions would be appointed to devise ways and means for making country life more attractive. It seems incredible that Congress, for the sake of a temporary advantage in the shape of cheaper meats, can wish to undermine for all time the greatest resource our fair country has—the fertility of the soil.

The representatives of New England, who are so keen to protect their own industries with high tariffs, should think twice before they diminish the purchasing power of their best customers in the West, by voting to deprive them of what little protection they have.

The first thing that met my eye when I reached this fair city was the following, inscribed in great letters on your beautiful depot: "The Farm. Best Home of the Family. Main Sources of National Wealth. Foundation of Civilized Society. Natural Providence." I suppose that all that was originally put there to gladden the hearts of the simple agriculturist when he stepped from the train into his national headquarters; to let him know how much the nation's representatives loved and appreciated him. Gentlemen, in the light of recent events, that inscription looks like a travesty, and if this free-list bill is passed, a delegation of farmers from all over this fair country may come down here some dark night and cover that inscription with a coat of tar. They will probably bring a few feathers along.

The free-list bill looks to me like a cowardly measure. It reminds me of the fellow who was knocked down in a free-for-all street fight, and the crowd of toughs gathered around began to halloo: "Soak him again, he has no friends!" It certainly is the work of amateurs, who seem to think they must do something quick; so they follow along the lines of least resistance, and take a fall out of the easiest thing in sight. The idea seems to be: The farmer and the stockman are easy picking; they have not much organization; they are too busy raising food for the rest of us to protect themselves; so by all means let us commence on them, and, if we have good luck in taking off their hide, we will do our best to pry a little something off of the big, highly protected trusts;

provided, of course, they do not object too seriously.

Now gentlemen there are three classes of farmers, as clearly brought out in a recent article of Mr. Henry Wallace in the American Conservation Magazine. First, the pioneer, who has very little stock—who hunts a little, fishes a little, farms a little and fights a good deal. He stays for a little while, and moves westward in search of fresh adventures. Then comes the speculative farmer, a soil-robber, who farms about three times as much as he ought to, skins off the cream, gets the benefit of the unearned increment and moves on. Then comes the man we will call the "real farmer," who comes to stay, to build schoolhouses, churches, and a home for himself and family, where he and his children will live for generations. He is the man who is interested in the permanent fertility of the soil. It is for his interest to put back as much as he takes away, in order that his children may live as well as he is living. This is the man in whose behalf I beg of you to assist in making two blades of grass grow where one blade now grows, in turning the scale of ever-diminishing returns into one of ever-increasing returns. It will put bread in the mouths of his children and in the mouths of yours, and of every man, woman and child who dwells in our fair country now or will dwell here in the future.

Ed Note—Mr. Burke is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Livestock Association and delivered the above address before the Senate Finance Committee against the Free Meat Bill.

Up until the last five years the farmers of the Eastern States were not as prosperous as they should have been. This was because a new West was being developed where the cost of production was very low, and the Easterner had to meet this competition. The West is now settled and the farmers of the entire country have got to the point where protection will do them some good. Do they now want to help develop Canada, Argentina and Australia by removing our tariff on farm products?

Every time we buy one dollar's worth of foreign-made goods we forever bid good-bye to one good, sound, American dollar.

## BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

### DOMESTIC WOOLS.

#### Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces.

Delaine washed.....	34	@	35
XX.....	31	"	32
Fine unmerchantable.....	26	"	—
Half blood combing.....	29	"	30
Three-eighths blood combing.....	30	"	—
Quarter blood combing.....	30	"	31
½, ¾, ¼ clothing.....	26	"	27
Delaine unwashed.....	—	"	29
Fine unwashed.....	24	"	25
Common and braid.....	26	"	27

#### Kentucky and Similar.

½ blood unwashed.....	27	@	28
¾ blood unwashed.....	32	"	33
¼ blood unwashed.....	32	"	33
Common and braid.....	26	"	27

### SCOURED BASIS.

#### Texas.

Fine 6 to 8 months.....	54	@	56
Fine 12 months.....	60	"	62
Fine Fall.....	46	"	47

#### California.

Northern.....	51	@	52
Middle County.....	48	"	50
Southern.....	47	"	48
Fall free.....	48	"	50
Fall defective.....	38	"	40

#### Oregon.

Eastern No. 1 staple.....	63	@	65
Eastern clothing.....	60	"	—
Valley No. 1.....	55	"	—
Valley No. 2.....	52	"	53
Valley No. 3.....	45	"	46

#### Territory.

Fine staple.....	65	@	67
Fine medium staple.....	64	"	65
Fine clothing.....	60	"	62
Fine medium clothing.....	58	"	59
½ blood combing.....	62	"	64
¾ blood combing.....	57	"	58
¼ blood combing.....	53	"	55

### A NEW EXPERIMENT.

A bill was recently introduced in the Congress of the United States appropriating \$5,000 to be used by the Bureau of Animal Industry for experiments in feeding and breeding ostriches. The bill was introduced by Representative Hayden of Arizona, who believes that in his State this industry can be very greatly extended.

The importations of ostrich feathers into the United States are very considerable, amounting to \$5,000,000 in 1910. We have 5,316 ostriches in the United States, valued at \$1, 696-140. Much of the Southwestern territory, including, Arizona, California and New Mexico, seems to be particularly adapted to raising ostriches, and a strong effect will be made to encourage the industry.

## MUTTON TOO LOW

Sheridan, Wyo., Aug. 28, 1912.

To The Editor:

It seems almost certain that the sheep business of the United States is giving its last gasp. The industry is almost a goner, because the sheep men are expected and compelled to part with their fat sheep at two-thirds the cost of production and this is a most opportune time to consider this subject while fat beeves are selling for 7 cents to 10 cents per pound and while fat sheep are selling alive at less than half that price. Our unfinished business consists in shipping all the fat ewes and all the lambs each year for three years and let the old thin ewes die on the ranches and our tasks will be ended. And after that if the packers and if the people should want any more sheep or any more wool they can look to foreign countries for their supplies of both wool and mutton.

Our untiring consideration of Schedule K, and our untiring consideration of the freight rates on wool and our neglect of the distribution of our dressed mutton products has been our ruin. We have failed to counsel with the packers and distributors of dressed meats on two subjects and consequently our end seems near at hand. Failure to properly classify our dressed mutton and dressed lamb and failure to enclose a cooking receipt in each package of mutton sold constitute all of the troubles that we have in stock.

No really sane man can go to the shop and buy dressed mutton or dressed lamb, because if he orders shoulder or leg of a big mutton bred, mutton fed lamb he may get his order filled or he may be supplied with a runty yearling or two-year-old Merino sheep or he may carry away a "chopper." Please notice the per cent of chance that the prospective consumer will not get what he calls for.

If mutton is called for instead of lamb the experience is apt to be more fatal: The biggest and best yearling and two-year-old sheep weighing 100 to 120 pounds, fat and fine, are classed, on account of their weight, with all kinds of aged, wooly tastine Merino sheep and when sold it passes into the hands of a novice in the art

of cooking mutton without any cooking recipe accompanying the sale and the buyer consequently has bought mutton enough to last him a year or possibly enough to last him a lifetime.

Shall we classify dressed mutton and "lamb," and shall we supply the retailers with cooking receipts which state:

"Bake till tender like turkey, keeping the steam in the cassarole or baking dish; bake for three to five hours, according to the age of the sheep or lamb," or shall we continue to misclassify our dressed product and thus make it necessary to look each day for new buyers who have not yet been fooled, or shall we properly classify our mutton bred, mutton fed sheen and supply the cooking recipe and thus save the industry of the United States? Remember, please, those are the two faults which if corrected will save the industry, and which if neglected spells ruin.

It would be well to display also in each shop a placard and picture stating that shoulder and leg of mutton is delicious when "baked in a cassarole or in a steam tight baker till tender like turkey." Sheep of all ages are good when baked till tender.

The packers may please take notice that it is impossible for the sheen breeders to correct the deplorable conditions outlined above, because the freight rate on dressed mutton prohibits the sheep breeders from entering into the dressed meat business. The Western pasture and feeding country should be supplied with a freight rate to the river on dressed meats, which rate would be *on a parity with the rate on live animals* from the ranges to the river and then we could assist materially in the matter of classifying dressed mutton, and distributing cooking receipts, and thus help save the industry for the future use and benefit of the American people. But remember the way the freight rates stand to-day the sheep breeders are barred, and also doomed, and if the industry is of any value to the dealers in dressed meats they better get busy right away and correct these two flagrant evils which are threatening the very existence of the sheep industry of the United States. Yours very truly,

R. R. SELWAY,

## WANT LOWER TARIFF.

Woman Wants Duty on Meat Scaled Down.

The Housewives' league, a national movement of Federated housewives with membership in nearly every State in the Union, has begun a campaign for the removal of the tariff on meat. It is not known whether this organization has any members in Idaho, but the work planned will be of interest to all housekeepers.

The President of the league, Mrs. Julian Heath of New York City, has already addressed a letter to each of the three candidates for the Presidency, in which she says:

The Housewives' league, a national movement of federated housewives, with members in nearly every State in the Union and complete organizations in many, asks if you will endeavor to have the tariff removed from meat in the event of your being elected President of the United States.

The result of a careful investigation of the meat situation by the Housewives' league shows conclusively that in order to bring about a proper adjustment of prices it is necessary that meat be allowed free entry into this country.

This letter is a preliminary step in a campaign which is to go on until an education in the price of meat has been brought about.

## ENGLAND LOSING TRADE.

As we have previously stated in this paper the Australian Government pays a bounty of so much per pound on all wool tops made in that country. Naturally it would be thought that the mother country would be anxious to encourage industries in Australia, but it seems that the top makers of Bradford are exhibiting considerable uneasiness over the progress being made in wool manufacture in Australia. A strong protest is being made to the British Government against permitting Australia to develop her own resources. This sounds very much like what Americans heard before the Revolutionary War.



*Mutton Chops.*

## A Mutton Record

This table shows the total number of animals inspected by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry last year as well as the animals and part of animals condemned on account of tuberculosis.

### Total Number Inspected

CATTLE		HOGS		SHEEP	
<b>10,000,938</b>		<b>26,916,363</b>		<b>13,005,502</b>	
Condemned		Condemned		Condemned	
Carcasses 27,390	Parts 49,393	Carcasses 31,517	Parts 870,361	Carcasses None	Parts None

Your  
Mental,  
Physical,  
and  
Financial  
Condition  
Will  
Be  
Improved  
By  
Using  
Mutton  
As  
Your  
Meat  
Food

# The National Wool Grower

Published by the National Wool Growers Association  
Organized 1864

President, Frank R. Gooding - Gooding, Idaho  
Western Vice-Pres., George Austin, - Salt Lake City, Utah

Eastern Vice-Pres., A. J. Knollin - Chicago, Ill.  
Treasurer, Frank D. Miracle - Helena, Mont.  
Secretary, S. W. McClure - Gooding, Idaho

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## MEAT AND THE TARIFF.

During the past two years the price of meats has advanced 10 cents per pound at retail. The country is taught to believe that this advance is due to the tariff on meats, and that the removal of this tariff would result in a reduction in the price. How ridiculous such a statement is will become apparent to every thinking person when he learns that the duty on meat is only 1 1-2 cents per pound. How can a duty of 1 1-2 cents per pound raise the price 10 cents per pound? Will some "free trader" please answer?

## MONTANA WOOL GROWERS MEETING.

We have been advised that the annual meeting of the Montana Wool Growers Association will be held in Helena during the State Fair, which occurs September 23d to 28th, the exact date of the meeting to be announced later.

The officers of the Montana Association, and the wool growers who are standing with them, have done far more than their share during the present year to protect and bring about a betterment of the conditions under which the sheep industry struggles. These men have labored diligently and without pay, at the sacrifice of their own personal welfare, in an effort to help every man interested in wool growing. Their work has brought a golden harvest in the form of better wool rates and better wool prices, and they are entitled to the appreciation and thanks of every Montana sheep breeder. The way to show this appreciation is to attend and take part in their annual meeting.

Men of the strongest character sometimes weary of personal sacrifices, especially if those in whose interest they have been made are unappreciative and careless. If the men who are now standing by the Montana Wool Growers Association lay down the work who will take it up? This is a matter over which the sheepmen of Montana should grow most thoughtful. It is just as worthy of serious consideration as is the price of wool or mutton, for in the end the efforts of the Association are toward a betterment of those prices.

We hope for a large and enthusiastic meeting at Helena. The officers of the Montana Association are entitled to it, and the sheep industry of that State is worthy of it.

A "tariff for revenue" means that the Government guarantees that it can import goods from abroad cheaper than they can be produced at home. If it cannot do this then a "tariff for revenue" is a failure.

## MUTTON PRICES.

Only a few short months ago the chief business of the papers seemed to be the heralding of the high prices which were being paid on a few Eastern markets for a few sheep. However, all is now changed. Fat sheep are now selling on all the markets at a ruinously low price, a price far below the cost of production. Someone is to blame for this condition. It does not come about naturally that range steers should sell at \$9.50 per hundred and fat wethers at \$4.00 per hundred. If the packer is to blame he should be dealt with severely by the Department of Justice. If the re-

tailer is to blame the cities of this country have it in their own power to put him out of business by establishing retail meat stores where they would handle meats at a small advance over the cost. Our suspicion is that both of these agencies are concerned in the present low price to the producer and the high price to the consumer.

Regardless of who is to blame, neither the producer nor the consumer is long going to stand for it. The people want meat and the sheep breeder wants to sell it to them. A solution of the problem, therefore, will be found in a co-operation by these two agencies to the elimination of the hand of every man who has been in the habit of pocketing more than an honest share.

There is no question but that someone will charge us with socialism, but we are not concerned with the charge so long as a method is found by which the consumer and producer may be granted relief.

Mayor Shank of Indianapolis was charged with socialism when he started the direct selling of potatoes, turkeys and other products to the consumers of his city. But regardless of the charge the producer was given a fair price and the consumer enabled to buy that which he needed at about one-half the price that had previously existed. The day will come when the cities of this country will handle their own meat business.

The live stock press is filled with the fact that there is a scarcity of beef in this country. Many seem to be astounded at it, but the scarcity of beef was to be expected. The thing that brought it about, and the only thing that would bring it about, was the fact that for twenty years the stockman has not been paid a living price for his steers, and, therefore, he quit raising them. The methods that produced high beef are now being applied to mutton, and will inevitably bring the same result.

## WILD ANIMAL BOUNTIES.

Several Western States at this time have no bounty laws, and some of those which exist are notoriously inadequate. This fact makes the burden on the State which has a good bounty law almost unbearable. Every

Western State has more or less predatory wild animals, and as these are migratory in character, each State should do its part toward the extermination of this plague. Money spent for the suppression of predatory animals is spent in the interest of all the people of the State. No one industry monopolizes a majority of the benefits.

We call attention to this matter now in order that the stockmen may receive assurances from the various candidates for the Legislatures as to their position upon the bounty question before they elect them to office.

#### COLD STORAGE.

For several years there has been a growing sentiment throughout the country that the carrying of edibles in cold storage is being used to manipulate prices against both the producer and consumer. We publish in this issue extracts from the report made by the Secretary of Agriculture which in some degree substantiates this suspicion. Enough at least has been made public to show the people the unusual danger that might be exerted by these cold storage houses on the price of foodstuffs.

The cold storage of meats and other foods is essential to a well regulated food supply, but it is also essential that the public should have reliable advice as to the amount of such foods that is being held in storage. It has been suggested that the packer or warehouseman should report on the first of each month the amount of goods in storage. This scheme would be all right if dependence could be placed in the report, but it will be far better to enact Federal, as well as State statutes giving employees of the Department of Agriculture, and of the various States, full authority to make monthly inspection of cold storage warehouses and to publish a full report as to the amount and kind of goods therein.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL.

We are pleased to announce that the International Live Stock Exposition of Chicago has announced November 30th to December 7th as the dates for its next annual exposition, and has also published a preliminary

classification for intending exhibitors. This exposition promises to surpass any that have been held in the past.

The opportunity here presented to exhibit pure-bred and fat sheep with profit to the exhibitor and to the industry in general should not be lost. There is but one International in the world, and it is at Chicago. It can be made the medium of increasing interest in flock husbandry and the wool grower who attends will be well repaid for his time and expense.

There was imported into this country last free of all duty articles to the value of \$776,693,955.02, yet the Democrats propose to lower the tariff in the hope that more goods may be imported free.

#### WHO GETS THE BENEFITS.

Not long ago an engineer on a Western railroad said: "I don't raise sheep, so how can the tariff on wool and mutton benefit me." The tariff on wool and mutton helps this engineer just as the tariff on everything else helps him. It places the American in possession of the American market, and all partake of the general benefits that necessarily result. In this instance it furnishes this engineer with labor at a decidedly higher wage than is paid in any country in the world by encouraging and developing American industries. The railroad for which he works, hauls out of three Western States each year 2,800 cars of wool and 7,000 cars of market sheep, to say nothing of the supplies it carries back to the sheep industry to keep the business going. Is it not more than probable that if wool and mutton were placed upon the free list so that these articles would be imported from Argentine or Australia that the railroad would not get to haul this 9,800 cars to market annually, and would it not follow that in the absence of traffic the railroad might dispense with the services of this and many other engineers?

This engineer suggests that his meat and clothes would be cheaper with the tariff off. Grant, for the sake of argument, that this would be true, what difference would that make to a man who had no money and no job with which to get any?

#### ADVERTISING MUTTON.

A few days since a sheep buyer in Chicago, who represents one of the large meat packers, said: "The sheep growers of the West should raise a \$50,000 advertising fund to exploit the good qualities of mutton." We fully appreciate that an advertising campaign could be conducted that would result in a very decided increase in the demand for mutton all over the United States, but such a campaign would entail an outlay of considerable money, but we agree that \$50,000, as this buyer suggests, would do much to better conditions.

We want to advise the packers, however, that the wool growers have not \$50,000 with which to pay for advertising, and at present prices of sheep it will be many centuries before they accumulate such an amount. Anyhow, why should the wool grower spend his money to advertise the virtues of dressed mutton? When sheep reach the mutton stage they are always in the hands of the packer and the wool grower has nothing more to do with them. What the grower has is live sheep, and he advertises them pretty thoroughly. Then what assurance has the sheep breeder that if he did borrow and advance \$50,000 to advertise mutton, and as a result, increased the demand for it, that any portion of the increased price would reach him. He appreciates full well that he has to sell his sheep at whatever price the packer is willing to give him, and that price has not always been regulated by the law of supply and demand.

We can hardly pick up a magazine or current monthly without seeing full page advertisements of hams, bacon, lard, etc., all of which are being paid for by the packer. Why does the packer spend his money on such products as this when the demand for them is already greater than the supply? If the packer is really interested in the mutton problem and in the production in this country of the mutton that he sells he could well afford to take up this advertising himself.

If the grower, without the co-operation of the packer, should undertake an advertising campaign he might as well put his money in the sewer, because mutton cannot be made popular until the man who wholesales it



has been made honest. In other words, one of the things that is largely responsible for the lack of demand for mutton is the fact that some of those who are wholesaling it have for many years practiced such rank jobbery and trickery upon the retailer, and he in turn passed it on to the customer, that mutton has become discredited. It is common rumor, supported in many instances by statements of the retailer, that one reason why they do not handle mutton is because they cannot buy an article of standard quality. They think they are buying yearlings, and they pay for yearlings, but find out when they retail them that somebody has foisted off on them a lot of old sheep; they buy lambs, and find that they got yearlings; they buy grain-fed sheep, and find that they have been fed on beet pulp. A consumer goes to the butcher and purchases a leg of mutton, and pays yearling prices for it. After it has been cooked he finds that he has to eat the leg of an old ewe. The result is, he decides not to eat mutton at all. Therefore, the first step in making mutton popular with the people is in securing honesty in the wholesaling and retailing of it.

#### THE STRIKE AT LAWRENCE.

A great deal of information has been published about the strike of textile workers at Lawrence, Massachusetts, last Winter, and its connection with the protective tariff. The "Free Traders" have never tired of using this strike as an argument against the tariff, because the entire population of Lawrence is engaged in textile mills, whose product is on the protected list.

A rabid "Free Trader" from New Jersey made a speech in the United States House of Representatives in an effort to show that the protective tariff increases the death rate. It appears that the death rate of Lawrence is 17.6 persons per thousand, while in Salt Lake City, Utah, it is but twelve persons per thousand, the difference it was argued was due to the tariff. We believe that this Congressman will have to examine further to find the cause of the low death rate in Salt Lake City, for the industries of that city are entirely protected by the tariff. It is probable that its low

death rate is just as much influenced by the absence of Free Trade statesmen as by the protective tariff.

However, this Congressman has not given very close attention to vital statistics. If he will examine carefully he will find that the death rate of Washington, D. C., of which he is a part of the governing power, is 19.6 persons per thousand, or two persons per thousand greater than Lawrence, Massachusetts. Washington has no protected industries on which its high death rate can be blamed, as her sole occupation is listening to speeches made by Democratic Congressmen largely for that purpose.

The fact is that wages at Lawrence are not as high as we would like to see them, the average for men, women and children being \$8.76 per week of fifty-four hours. However, here we have a Congressman who proposes to increase wages by removing the tariff and bringing in sufficient textile goods to entirely close these mills. Low as wages are at Lawrence, they are 75 per cent higher than in any foreign country, and they could not be maintained even at their present level in the absence of a protective tariff.

Regardless of what their wages may be, these workers at Lawrence sent to their foreign homes last year, through the Post Office at that city, money orders amounting to \$128,340. How much more may have been sent by registered letter, bank draft, or other means is not known. In addition to this export of money these workers withdrew from the savings banks at Lawrence during the eight weeks of the strike \$746,242. Such figures do not substantiate the tales of distress that Democratic Congressmen have so read broadcast in order to discredit the tariff.

#### WHEN WOOL IS HIGHEST.

An examination of the Boston prices for Ohio fine, fleeces-washed, wool for 85 years shows that during the season when the wool grower is selling his clip wool is ordinarily 2 cents per pound lower in the Boston market than during the balance of the year.

The average price of this class of wool for eighty-five years has been on January 1, 43.9 cents per pound; on

April 1, 44 cents; on July 1, 42 cents; and on September 1, 42.7 cents.

The price given for the first day of the month used of course would be the price, not for that particular day alone, but for that season. The grower sells his wool during June, July and August, and for this season we find an average price of 42 cents. Some wool may still remain in the growers' hands during the October period, when the price has advanced to 42.7 cents. By the time the January period is reached the price has advanced to 43.9 cents, and for the April period it is 44 cents, or 2 cents higher than when the grower sold. Of course it should be understood that the prices here quoted are not what the grower received, but the Boston price, upon which his price was based.

It would seem that the advance in price as the season advances is legitimate, for it costs something to hold wool—interest, insurance and storage.

The prices here quoted will seem very high to present day wool growers, but as they cover eighty-five years they include those periods when wool was higher—for instances, 72 cents per pound in 1837. The price of this class of wool has fallen very very rapidly since 1884 when it was 40 cents per pound in January. At that season since 1884, it has only twice been quoted even as high as 35 cents per pound.

#### INVESTIGATING IMPORTS.

President Taft has appointed a committee of five experts to examine the methods and practices employed by the United States Custom authorities in valuing and invoicing imports. The statement has been made that fraud or carelessness in appraising and weighting these imports is causing a great loss of revenue to the treasury of the United States. It is believed that where duties are on the ad valorem basis extensive undervaluations obtain, and with some of the specific duties under weighing is probably common.

The uncovering of the prodigious frauds in the importations of sugar and cutlery has opened the eyes of the administration and a thorough overhauling of customs practices is to be made. There is a well grounded belief that many of our customs offi-

cials are unduly lenient to importers and are showing them favors not provided for in the law. That this is true is but natural, for the customs officers come in contact only with the importer who comes to be their friend and companion. In no instance does any one appear to represent the producers of this country or to ask that an appraisal be re-examined or raised.

The officers of the National Wool Growers Association have called the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the frauds that are believed to obtain in the imports of wool, and we have asked the Secretary that he call the attention of this committee just appointed by the President to wool imports and have them make a thorough investigation of present practices.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL.

In the August issue of the **WOOL GROWER** we reviewed at some length the legislative proposals covering the passage of ships through the Panama Canal. In that article we took the position that railroad-owned ships should either be excluded from the Canal or made to pay a toll, but that ships other than those owned by railroads engaged in coastwise trade should be given free passage through the Canal. We are now pleased to report that Congress has passed, and the President has approved, a bill governing the use of the Panama Canal which prohibits railroad-owned ships from using it at all, and gives free passage to ships engaged in coastwise trade. This is probably the most momentous piece of legislation, so far as the interests of the great mass of people in this country are concerned, that has passed Congress in the last decade. Congress should be congratulated upon the wisdom that it displayed in this legislation, and the country can be promised innumerable benefits.

The most we had hoped for was that coastwise vessels would be given free passage and that railroad-owned vessels would be made to pay a toll, but the fact that the latter have been entirely excluded from the Canal is evidence that at the present time the people are being given more consideration by those whom they have chosen to represent them.

#### MARKET REPORTS

The price reports of live stock in the principal markets as they are now published do not convey very much information to any one interested in the business. For instance, to say that lambs sold from \$5.25 to \$7.65 does not enable the flockmaster who is debating as to the shipment of his lambs to tell even approximately what price he may expect. All these market reports indicate is that lambs did sell somewhere between \$5.25 and \$7.65. This is a very indefinite report.

We believe it is possible to place these reports on a more accurate basis and on a basis that will enable the prospective shipper to determine what lambs of a certain weight and quality are actually selling for.

The National Association is taking this matter up with the proper authorities in the hope of obtaining market reports for all the papers that will be more illuminative to the readers.

#### PANAMA-PACIFIC SHOW

All the plans with regard to the Live Stock Department of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition are going on apace. The Breed Record Associations in the United States and abroad as well are betraying a great interest and we will have a sheep show at San Francisco in 1915 that will be a step in advance of anything that has ever been undertaken. One of the Secretaries has advised that his Association will give the biggest lot of specials at San Francisco that has ever been offered at an Exposition. Similar action will doubtless be taken by other Record Associations.

It is my present intention to go to Europe during Show season next year to interest the Registry Associations on the other side. One question that is now receiving the attention of some of the Record Associations is the matter of coloring sheep for exhibition purposes. Another topic of discussion is that of exhibiting sheep carrying wool that is more than a year old. The attitude of the Live Stock Department is in opposition to both of these practices in show rings, but of course we will be guided by the

position of the Association as they are supposed to represent that wishes of their members.

Extensive buying will characterize the sheep display at San Francisco in 1915. One Oregon breeder alone has shipped nearly 200 pure bred rams to Honolulu in the last fifteen months. Every ship that goes to the Orient carries pure bred sheep of some character and the demand is growing all the time. Japan and China must be considered in the future of the sheep industry. A representative of the Japanese Government has spent two years in this country in qualifying himself as an expert on sheep and he advises that there are vast ranges in his country suitable for sheep raising. He expects to return to Japan sometime next month and institute a campaign for an increased sheep production in that country. No American breeder who ships a first-class animal to the San Francisco Exposition will be allowed to take it home with him unless he has an unreasonable idea of its value.

This department needs and confidently looks for the co-operation of every man who is interested in the progress of sheep. Suggestions are asked for from all sources. The sheep industry of the United States is at the threshold of its most important development. The question of numbers must receive the consideration of the producer. The big end of the meat supply of the next generation must be secured from the flockmasters of this country.

It is my hope that the 1915 Exposition at San Francisco will not only witness the greatest display of sheep the world has ever seen, but that out of the parliament of growers who will congregate there at the time representing every country on the globe, there will grow an understanding that will inure to the benefit of every man engaged in the industry.

D. O. LIVELY,  
Chief of the Live Stock Department.

If merchandise and farm products cannot be produced abroad cheaper than at home then a "tariff for revenue" will fail to produce revenue. If they are produced abroad cheaper than at home then a "tariff for revenue" must destroy domestic industries.

## Sheep Breeding

*By Lord Ogilvy*

**T**HERE isn't any best sheep, but there are sheep which are best for certain conditions.

First consider your environments, your market as to wool and mutton, lamb or matured sheep, and then, and not till then, decide on the breed you will keep and how nearly pure-bred you can run your flock.

With no other stock is crossing so necessary to the business as with sheep, for we often have ranges that will not support anything but a very hardy ewe and yet from which a cross-bred lamb can be grown very much larger and more profitable for feeding than its mother.

Sheep are a quick asset, they having as a rule been marketed before shearing comes round a second time, and the lamb intended for the feed lot never sees a Winter such as his mother must endure, but with the best of grass and milk in him departs to full feed of a forcing kind, even if he does not immediately go to the shambles, off the sweet grasses of some favored mountain range.

In many countries where the sheep business has been carried on for centuries the maintenance of a hardy ewe stock is the chief consideration, the market lamb being far more easily produced, for if the ewe be right any really good ram with strong feeding tendencies will bring satisfactory produce, though some crosses, such as the Leicester and Border Leicester on Black-faced Scotch mountain ewes, or the use of the Cheviot, are almost universal, the Down breeds not seeming as a rule to be so successful, except where the ewes are lambed on turnips and cake and rapidly fed off.

How far a stock of ewes can be improved is the first point for consideration, unless the plan is to buy new ewes after a certain period and start

over. By improvement is meant, What shall we demand that the ewe shall accomplish; how much wool and how much mutton shall she carry; how much will our range enable her to produce? There is an ideal sheep that has never yet been bred that shall excel in wool and mutton, and to achieve the nearest approach to this very high feeding is required. In fact we drive the machine, by heavy stoking, to a limit, and the work the stomach is capable of performing is the limiting factor.

For a practical commercial ewe, however, our aim must be much the same as the Scotch Blackface breed-

by the pound. Five ewes that produce 500 pounds of mutton may or may not be more profitable than four head whose lambs weigh the same amount. It depends on how much it costs to maintain the four or five ewes, respectively, and the same remarks apply to the wool as to the lamb crop.

The owner and shepherd together should have some pretty definite ideas as to what their range will best support, and the point with certain sheep is, where is supplementary feeding repaid in the wool and lamb crop, and where does it become an extra expense. Hardiness is a point that can never be disregarded under our range conditions, for there will come times

when the flock must endure, at least for a season, quite different conditions than are usual in other sections. Hardiness and longevity seem to go somewhat hand in hand, and I have seen old raiks of ewes without a tooth left run, buck and stamp their feet so soon as farm feed was provided. They were the descendants of a long line of sheep bred for

wool, and whose value depended on their shearing well for a long term of years.

Where a range flock is to be maintained an old ewe that can produce the goods needed for its best profit is worth carrying over, even if she has to be fed, for a ewe lamb from her, and a buck of her kind will produce more of the most desirable stock.

Sizing up a ewe stock in the Fall and picking the best looking ones is a poor way to get what is most desirable, for it disregards the performance of the ewe as mother and suckler, and the ewe that is daintily covered in a coat of fat, if she were weighed up with her lambs, would



RAMS ON THE KIMBLE RANCH, HANFORD, CALIF.

er—to carry a ewe stock just so good as his range will support, and then just so much bigger and heavier as he has supplemental feed to maintain it. He is not very differently situated from the range sheepman who has an excess of feed at one season and is feeding out some of his profit during other periods. Plenty of size and length, which always spell weight, are desirable in sheep, but not when easy keeping qualities are sacrificed, and for this reason it is desirable to breed the range flock to a different type from the market lamb.

Perhaps one of the fallacies we have carried over from old range days, when range was more abundant, is figuring by the head instead of



often show but little profit. I'll tell you, I regard females of any kind that are very fat in the Fall with suspicion. They are apt to be like some other fine feathered birds of little value in the family. It will pay very well to mark ewes with exceptionally fine lambs, and especially their she-offspring, so they will not be discarded at culling time. I lay emphasis on this fact, because I have made the mistake myself of selecting brood stock too much on their looks, and come out wrong end to. Where I was unacquainted with animals I have kept culls over, and they have had fine calves or lambs the next Spring, better than the better-looking ones. We almost always have to trust to conformation with the rams, without knowing much of their powers, constitution and general characteristics. But if we put confidence in our judgment to the extent of 50 per cent, that is enough.

The fair time to compare ewes is in the Spring, when all have had a fair chance to recuperate, and at this time some ewes which have no excuse from age for wintering badly, may be marked and later discarded. It is by checking over stocks several times a year, besides the knowledge of them we gain day by day, that we get a high average, for breeding stock does not do uniformly well, especially heavy sucklers. At the same time a ewe that suckles down should have the ability to rapidly regain her flesh before Winter and thus be prepared for its rigors, dry and sparse feed.

There will occasionally be ewes that give too much milk and whose bags are easily spoiled. Whether their produce is to be discarded or not will depend on how common this characteristic is becoming in the flock, and whether bucks of a light milking breed are being used. It may or may not be a valuable characteristic, according as one is trying to produce early lambs and is willing to go to some trouble, or maintain an ordinary flock.

#### DANGER IN WOOL.

In the wool sorting district of Great Britain and other foreign countries there occasionally appears a disease among the sorters which is commonly termed "wool sorters' disease." The

scientific name of this disease is Anthrax. It is a highly contagious and fatal disease affecting all species of animals. However, it is comparatively rare in the United States, but occurs at times in the older and more thickly settled districts, such as Pennsylvania and the Southern States.

This disease is common among the animals in China, Persia, Russia, Africa and the East Indies. It is caused by a small parasite or germ which may be carried by the dust contained in the wool of the sheep. When such wool is shorn and sent to market it carries these disease germs with it and they retain their virulency for very many years. In handling such wool the wool sorter is apt to get some of this infectious dust into abrasions on the skin, in which case he becomes affected with anthrax, which frequently terminates fatally.

"Wool sorters' disease" is of considerable importance abroad and the conditions under which wool is sorted are therefore regulated by law. It has now been determined that blood stained locks of wool and mohair from infected countries frequently convey this disease to the wool sorter, and hence efforts are being made in Bradford, England, to subject such parts of the fleece to thorough disinfection.

In nearly all the foreign wool producing countries many contagious and fatal diseases exist among the domestic animals. Most of these diseases have so far never appeared in the United States, but we want to call attention to the fact that imported wool offers a most favorable avenue by which these diseases may gain access to our country. There are Asiatic and African diseases that if imported to this country will well nigh destroy our live stock industry, and imported wool offers such diseases a most favorable means of access.

Foot and mouth disease has been appearing in England with great regularity for a number of years, and the outbreak from which they are now suffering seems to have originated in the vicinity of Liverpool, and if such be the case it is very reasonable to assume that it was brought there by wool from South America or some other foreign country, most of which are now infected with this disease.

#### THE MERINO IN ENGLAND.

An account of the wool trade in 1826 shows that Great Britain's supplies of fine wool were practically confined to Spanish Merinos. In that day England was the market of the world for the raw material grown outside its own shores, although the importations of Spanish Merino sheep made during the days of King George III. were making their influence felt on British sheep stocks. It may interest readers to know that there still exists in Suffolk a little flock of pure-bred Merinos, the wool from which would surprise many a colonial pastoralist. A sample shorn last June shows a good sixty-fours quality, and would compare quite favorably with the majority of the Merino clips of Australia for length, soundness, serration, and quality. The sample is a little yolky, but that is not really a deficiency. Without doubt the influence of the Merino importations in the early part of the nineteenth century is to be seen to-day as plainly as possible in the Down breeds of Great Britain. In the Southdown Shropshire, Hampshire, Dorset Down breeds there is Merino blood, and the Down breeds have been made by crossing the native sheep with the Merino, and to-day, with the lapse of time and inbreeding, the features have become a fixed type in the Down breeds of Great Britain. Any practical man has only to study the fiber formation of the Down breeds of England to see a strong resemblance to the Merino, the only difference being that English Down wool is more "fluffy or blobby" than the pure Merino. A superior lot of Southdown wool has quite recently been blended with colonial 60s in the production of Merino tops.—*Australian.*

#### Sacred to the Memory of a Free Trader— "Gone, But Not Forgotten."

We've laid you out in foreign garments;  
Sleep, brother, sleep.  
We've placed you in a foreign casket;  
Sleep, brother, sleep.  
We've planted foreign vines around you;  
Sleep, brother, sleep.  
We've reared a foreign tombstone o'er you;  
Sleep, brother, sleep.

(This monument was made in foreign lands and chiseled by foreign artisans).

Meet me at the Cheyenne convention.

## The Growing of Long Sheep Wool

**I** HAVE for some time investigated and experimented on the possibility of employing long staple sheep wool, in the manufacture of articles for which heretofore only mohair (the hair of the Angora goat) has been used.

The result of these experiments has been so satisfactory that the statement may be made without hesitation, that the growing of long wool will in a very few years become one of the most interesting and profitable branches of American agriculture. I have especially in mind the keeping of long haired Lincoln sheep.

History invariably repeats itself. Some twelve or fifteen years ago, I began to investigate with long mohair, and later to advise our farmers to grow long mohair. A number of them did, and for many of them long mohair growing has become a genuine mortgage lifter.

The production of long mohair having at all times been far short of the demand for it, I am now glad to state that my experiments have resulted in the discovery of methods whereby long sheep wool may be used in the manufacture of very numerous articles.

### Evolution to Diversified Farming.

There is thereby opened a side-line of stock farming which cannot fail to bring additional profits to those who will take the trouble to start it. Incidentally, the more our agriculture becomes diversified, the more we shall devote our time and our land to better paying specialties, the quicker we shall be able to leave to the newer countries, as Canada and South America, the growing of the less paying staple products.

Of course, in everything there must be a beginning. At the start of the long mohair industry, fleeces were

### One of the Most Profitable Branches of Agriculture Which Has an Enormous Future--By L. Levissove

barely worth 50 cents a pound. When I advocated the breeding of more, and especially of better goats, the calamity howlers who are found in every profession, were fearing over production and still lower prices. I, on the contrary, predicted that first class long mohair would soon be worth \$2 and \$3 a pound. Since then, the price of fair grades of over twelve inches in length are bringing those prices, while it is not extraordinary for me

hair. The table has turned; we yet import much long mohair because we do not produce enough of it, but we are already exporting over a million dollars worth of articles we formerly bought abroad.

### Result of American Ingenuity.

This shows what American ingenuity is able to accomplish. There is indeed no limit to the possibilities of our exports along these lines, and if we only really want to, we may yet very much increase them. The experience of the last few years has distinctively shown that our farmers may produce such fiber of the highest quality as cheaply and as profitably as foreigners, and it is my aim to help the industry so that we may eliminate the importation of long mohair and long wool entirely.

At present, such part fleeces of Lincoln wool of not less than twelve inches in length and running in length to twenty-four inches is worth \$1 a pound, and as I formerly predicted higher prices for mohair, so do I foresee very much higher prices for long wool, as soon as a number of breeders will have taken up the industry seriously, and the production of this raw material will be sufficient to make it a

regular item of the animal fiber market.

### A Bunch of Questions.

This article will bring a number of inquiries which I will gladly answer individually. However, to save unnecessary corresponding on both sides, let us reply here to a number of questions which are regularly put to me by those with whom I discuss the question of growing long wool.

1—May fleeces, shorter than twelve inches, be used in your line of manufacture?

No! Nothing shorter than twelve inches is wanted in our line.



A 15-INCH LINCOLN FLEECE

to pay \$6, \$8, and even \$10 a pound for fleeces of the highest quality and longest lengths. I would gladly pay \$15 and even \$20 a pound, if greater lengths and better qualities were produced in this country.

Now, what has happened with long mohair will most certainly happen with long wool.

What progress the industry has made may be gathered from the fact that, until a very few years ago, the United States imported most of the mohair used in our manufactures and in addition to that for large sums of articles manufactured with long mo-

2—Is the price of \$1 per pound net, or has the shipper to pay freight and other charges?

The price is net. I pay all charges and no deductions whatever are made.

3—Is fiber longer than twenty-four inches worth more?

Certainly; provided it be free from defects, it may be worth \$2, \$3 and even \$5 a pound, according to the condition of the staple, the strength of the fiber and the length of same.

4—Is there no danger of over production and would it be safe to go into the long wool growing business on a somewhat extensive scale?

Supply Always Shorter Than Demand.

This question needs a detailed answer. This is practically a new business, and nobody with intelligence will jump into it all at once on a very large scale. It is evident that if hundreds of breeders were going in for it with thousands of sheep each, and if they could produce hundreds of tons of long wool in a few months, the market could not absorb all they produce from the start.

However, there is not the slightest danger of such a thing. Extra-long wool does not grow in a few days, nor is it obtainable in good quality without effort, knowledge and experience. As it was the case with mohair, there will be a shortage of staple as well as of breeding animals for some years. The pioneers of the industry will have to surmount the greatest difficulties, but also they will have the most interesting work and reap the greatest profit. They will be on the ground floor not only as wool producers, but as breeders of high priced stock.

5—Is the demand for long wool likely to be a permanent one?

Yes, there is not a single industry in this country having so long and so steadily suffered from such a shortage of raw materials as ours. As a matter of fact, I, as a manufacturer, could double and triple the output of my establishment, if I could only get the raw materials in sufficient quantity. It seems hardly believable, but for several years, I have not spent a cent advertising for the purpose of finding new markets for the goods I manufacture, but I have spent considerable money making known to producers that I am the buyer of long mohair and long wool fleeces.

There are very many lines of goods where long wool may become an essential raw material, so that the universal cry of manufacturers of our line is not the difficulty of finding new markets, but that there should be an increased supply of raw materials.

This is why the growing of long sheep wool will become a highly profitable industry.

6—Is it necessary that the fleeces be free from burrs and other vegetable matter?

It cannot be expected that all fleece be free from impurities. Of course, the cleaner they are, the more they will be worth. Dirty fleeces, full of burrs, indicates either ignorance or carelessness on the part of the grower, and at once make the manufacturer suspicious that there might be hidden defects in a shipment.

7—Is there any advantage in scouring the wool before shipping?

Wool should never be washed by an inexperienced person. Washing and scouring removes greases naturally attached to the fiber, possessing antiseptic properties, which have been provided by nature in order that the fleeces may remain in their natural state for some time. Almost invariably, any kind of treatment of fleeces which is not done in the proper time and in the manner taught by long experience, lessens the value of the product and occasionally makes it worthless.

#### Quality Requirements.

8—Are there any other quality requirements which might affect the prices paid for fleeces?

Yes. Certain defects of the fiber must be absent. I am speaking of irregularity of strength and thickness of the fiber and especially of weak parts which cause the fiber to break during the processes of manufacture, and not only reduce its value to that of short lengths, but cause to the manufacturer considerable trouble and expenses.

Even illness, weakness and any kind of ill treatment of the animal finds its echo in the hair. This is quite natural, during abnormal periods, the vital strength of the animal is concentrated on the essential organs of the body and growth temporarily ceases. At these times, the

openings of these little bulb-like bags out of which the hair grows and passes onto the surface of the skin, are either narrowed or widened, according to the character of the illness. In the former case, the hair expands on the spot where growth has been interrupted; in other cases the hair is hemmed in and its diameter is lessened; in both cases, this happens at the expense of strength.

When the animals resume their normal condition, the hair begins to grow again; it however leaves behind the weak parts which have been formed during the illness, and such fiber is not strong enough to stand the many processes it has to undergo before it is a finished article.

In some cases, illness cannot be avoided, but in the majority of cases, this defect will not happen, if one takes proper care of the animals. In cases of unpreventable illness, the defect will be minimized, if one takes care of one's pet as nearly as one would of sick persons.

9—Is there any other thing growers might do to increase the value of their fleeces?

When growers will have produced long fleeces, it will be to their advantage to sort out the various lengths, as far as possible, themselves. Not only will they be paid more for their fleeces, as this will save to the manufacturer considerable work, but by so doing they will gain much valuable experience concerning the texture and the quality of their products.

#### Encouragement and Support Will Not Fail.

Of course, extraordinary long wool does not grow without effort, any more than anything else. No branch of agriculture has ever been classified among get-rich-quick undertakings. However, there is now money in long wool and there will be yet more money in it in future years. If I get some support from American agriculture, I will create a large demand for long wool, and the prices will naturally increase from time to time, and those who believe in my predictions are those who will reap the greatest harvest.

I am not expecting that many will agree with my suggestions from the start; on the contrary many readers will feel inclined to send me to the Ananias Club. However, it is very largely to my incessant efforts that



the long mohair industry has become what it is, and those who may feel inclined to doubt my statements may inquire from any substantial long mohair grower if they are not true in every detail.

I have for several years helped many farmers to make money, and I can and will continue to do so without claiming to make myself appear as a charitable institution. Long mohair and long wool is for me a business, just as it should become one for a number of sheep breeders. What I am driving at, is that there will be considerable profit in the co-operation of the long wool grower with the manufacturer. By working together, directly and indirectly, they will avoid the costly interference of the middle man.

I may close by saying that the animal fiber industry has been for years more than a business with me. I have made it my hobby and my life study, and I shall be glad, if at any time I can be of service to long wool growers as I have been to long mohair producers. I shall be glad to answer questions in the matter from readers of this journal.

## PRIZE CUP AND \$100 TROPHY.

New York, August 20, 1912.  
Offered by L. Levussove of New York to the Exhibitors of long mohair.

In order to stimulate the progress in long mohair growing and encourage those who are striving to do their best in this industry with the aim also to render competition in the exhibitions of the National Mohair Growers Association more attractive, Mr. L. Levussove of New York offers the following prizes subject to the rules and regulations of the Association:

No. 1—Each year a prize-cup to be competed for and to become the property of the winner. It will be awarded to the grower exhibiting the longest fleece of mohair above twelve inches.

No. 2—A trophy of the value of \$100 open for competition annually to be awarded for the first time in 1913. It shall become the property of the exhibitor winning prizes twice in succession for the longest mohair above twenty inches in length.

No exhibitor can compete for both prizes at the same time.

## USE OF CACTUS.

It is said that travelers in South America have been particularly struck by the fine white color on many of the farm buildings in that country. This peculiar effect is secured by the use of a whitewash prepared by macerating the leaves of the common cactus in water for twenty-four hours which produces a liquid of creamy consistency, to which lime water is added and the whole well mixed. It is said that when this mixture is applied to any surface, wood, brick, iron, or other material, a beautiful pearly-white color is produced which will endure storms of all kinds and last for many years. There is a great part of the Western range country where improvements in the appearance of the home and farm buildings are decidedly needed, and the suggestion that a whitewash may be made from cactus that is practically as enduring and more beautiful than paint, is certainly worthy of a trial.

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# Our English Wool Letter

Bradford, August 17, 1912.

To The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER:

**W**OOL conditions throughout England and other European countries continue to be healthy and sound, and I am glad to be able to say that the raw material occupies to-day a masterly and encouraging position. Mohair still hangs its head in a willow-like fashion, but wool is like a vigorous, stately oak, that stands in the forest, erect. When I last wrote we were in the thick of the third series of sales of Colonial wool. The sales terminated on the 2d of the current month, lasting no less than twenty-eight selling days. During the closing week of the auctions buyers gave unmistakable signs of having had enough, for to be confined a full month in the metropolis buying wool is no light task. Still, the work had to be done, and it is remarkable that the series never flagged, competition remaining good to the finish. Several American buyers left for home at the end of the third week, but a few remained behind to the close. I have before mentioned the fact that for the first two weeks American buyers made the pace exceedingly hot, there being many urgent orders to fill. The prospect of an early finish on account of the London dock strike incited many buyers to operate in a very forceful manner, and the prices they bid one against another led to extreme values being paid. At times crossbreds suitable for America showed an advance of 3 to 4 cents per pound over last April-May rates, but when the most urgent needs had been supplied, buyers settled down to operate on a more reasonable basis, and the extreme prices were soon lost.

## Alterations Seen.

I need waste no space in giving a full description of the market, the following table being quite sufficient to show readers what changes have taken place compared with the close of the previous auctions:

### Australasian Wools.

Greasy Merino, superior—Par.  
Greasy Merino, average to good—1 cent per pound dearer.  
Greasy Merino, poor condition—Par to 1 cent dearer.

## Trade Still Good and Prices Firm

Greasy Merino, inferior locks and pcs.—Par.  
Scoured Merino, superior—1 cent per pound dearer.  
Scoured Merino, average to good—1 cent per pound dearer.  
Scoured Merino, inferior—Par to 1 cent per pound dearer.  
Scoured Merino, faulty pcs. and locks—Par to 1 cent per pound dearer.  
Greasy Merino lambs, superior—Par.  
Greasy Merino lambs, medium—Par to 1 cent per pound dearer.  
Greasy Merino lambs, inferior—Par.  
Greasy crossbred fine, superior—2 cents per pound dearer.  
Greasy crossbred fine, ordinary—1 cent to 2 cents per pound dearer.  
Greasy crossbred medium, superior—2 cents per pound dearer.  
Greasy crossbred medium, ordinary—1 cent per pound dearer.  
Greasy crossbred coarse, superior—1 cent to 2 cents per pound dearer.  
Greasy crossbred coarse, ordinary—Par to 1 cent per pound dearer.  
Greasy crossbred lambs, superior—Par to 1 cent per pound dearer.  
Greasy crossbred lambs, ordinary—Par.  
Greasy Punta Arenas, well conditioned—1 cent per pound dearer.  
Greasy Punta Arenas, wasty—Par to 1 cent per pound dearer.  
Greasy Falkland Islands—Par to 1 cent per pound dearer.  
Scoured crossbreds, fine—Par.  
Scoured crossbreds, medium and coarse—Par.  
Slip crossbreds, fine—Par.  
Slip crossbreds, medium—Par to 1 cent per pound dearer.  
Slip crossbreds, coarse—Par to 1 cent per pound dearer.

### South African.

Snow white, super—Par to 1 cent per pound dearer.  
Snow white, medium—Par.  
Snow white, inferior—Par.  
Greasy combing, light—1 cent per pound dearer.  
Greasy combing, heavy—Par.  
Greasy clothing, light—Par.  
Greasy clothing, heavy—Par.

### The Aftermath of the Sales.

The recent auctions closed just on the eve of the August holidays, this being the month in Great Britain as well as on the Continent when the majority take their mid-Summer vacation. The result is that a somewhat quieter market has obtained in Bradford during the past fortnight, but all the same the situation is still sound and intact, and business is being done on a remarkable scale. A glance at the above changes is sufficient to show every reader that when

wool advances on an average of 1 to 2 cents, there can be nothing wrong with the situation, particularly when the price of the raw material is already fairly high. I have said for some months that wool values in this country are relatively higher than they are in the United States for the domestic clips of that country, when a comparison is made with the price of English wools, plus the 12 cents import duty, and am confident that American wool growers are not obtaining a full market figure for their fleeces. That no doubt is a question for those responsible for the making of markets on your side to look into, but I have long maintained that your wool growers are not receiving what they are entitled to with the help of the tariff, and there is more than one screw loose somewhere. On this side, as already said, the situation is intact, and I am glad to be able to say that as far as one can see the future of wool values is assured. The London sales revealed a very sound position, and the firm finish has had a very salutary effect upon users in this district. Some have tried to make the most of the slight ease at the close, but when 240,000 bales were sold out of an available quantity of 268,000, it shows distinctly that there is nothing wrong with the industry, otherwise buyers would never have lifted the weight they did. The figures themselves are very significant. Of the quantity sold no less than 148,000 bales were taken by the home trade, 72,000 by the Continent, 18,000 by the United States, only 28,500 bales being carried forward to the September-October series. The majority looked for 50,000 to 60,000 bales being carried forward, and to find that the amount is less than half of what they expected has taken the wind out of the sails of the pessimists who said that the trade would never be able to lift the big weight of wool available.

### English Wools.

The position of English wools is a very interesting one. All our country fairs are now over for the year, and a big weight of wool recently brought is now coming to Bradford to rearse

and prepare for private sale. It may interest readers if I show them how the thing is done. When buyers go into the country and operate, they have the wool sent home to their own town warehouses. On arrival the wool is removed from the sheets which are supplied free gratis to farmers. Every fleece is opened down, and classed according to its special features. For instance, the hogs are separated from the ewes and wethers, and sold separately. Every fleece is properly locked and skirted, that is, all the heavy belly and britch is removed. It is the duty of the farmer himself to take off all the very heavy skirt and dung locks, these being as a rule sold by themselves. Some English growers with a deceptive vein in their carcass still persist in wrapping the heavy wasty locks inside the fleeces. This is against the law, and anyone practicing it is liable to be summoned. This is as it should be, for buyers do not buy heavy "muck lumps," but the real genuine fiber, and anyone adopting this method is not worthy of his calling. As a rule buyers are well aware of this danger, and make due allowance in the price paid. Merchants generally pile the

fleeces in their warehouses, and when they have got together a fair weight, uniform in quality, they try to sell it. American buyers like to secure these recased English fleeces. It is well known that there is a law stating distinctly that skirting is not to be allowed, but it is a very elastic one, and no one would ever think of purchasing wool that was heavy and skirted. The removal of the breech or brich being the custom of the trade the world over. Casing wool in this fashion makes it possible to quote for English fleeces, and the table of particulars furnished below is well worth the reader's consideration. Below I give current values for leading descriptions of well classed and washed English fleeces current to-day in Bradford:

DESCRIPTION	Cents
Lincoln hogs.....	21
Lincoln wethers.....	20 1/2
Nottingham hogs.....	21
Nottingham wethers.....	20 1/2
Lelcester hogs.....	21 1/2
Lelcester wethers.....	20 1/2
Devon greasy.....	17 1/2
Wensleydale hogs.....	23
Wensleydale wethers.....	21
Irish wethers, super.....	23 1/2
Irish hogs, selected.....	22 1/2
Irish wethers, selected.....	21 1/2
Irish mountain.....	19 1/2

Irish Scotch.....	17
Selected Kent tegs.....	25
Selected Kent wethers.....	24
Super Stafford hogs.....	25
Super Stafford wethers.....	24
Half-bred hogs (Mid. Counties).....	23
Half-bred wethers (Mid. Counties).....	22 1/2
Norfolk half-bred hogs.....	23 1/2
Norfolk half-bred wethers.....	23

## Paradise Dell Farm Breeder of Pure Bred Hampshire Sheep

Will have for the fall trade 15 registered two-year-old rams; 29 yearlings, and 6 ram lambs. Also a few one to two-year-old ewes.

E. S. Taliaferro, Prop.  
Russell, Kansas.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

269-279 Summer Street  
BOSTON

Jacob F. Brown Edmund F. Leland  
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Do You Ship to the Chicago Market?

For Prompt Returns of Sales  
You Should Transact All Such  
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THE LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BANK  
OF CHICAGO



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Commerce Counsel for National Wool Growers Association

Practice in all State and Federal Courts, and before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

We give especial attention to claims against railroads arising out of loss, damage or delay in shipments of sheep or cattle. Claims handled anywhere in United States. When writing send us full details.

Shoshone, Idaho.

**AMERICAN RAMBOUILLET SHEEP BREEDERS ASS'N.**

Volume VI ready for delivery. Pedigrees now being received for Volume VII. **MEMBERSHIP FEE, \$10.00** For list of members, rules, blanks, or any other information concerning the breed, address the Secretary.

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Dayton, Washington.

**DWIGHT LINCOLN, Secretary,**  
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**WOOL TWINE**

LUDLOW FINISHED, INDIA

No. 4½ is the best twine for tying fleeces.

Insist on your dealer supplying you with this twine.

**GEO. B. CARPENTER & Co.**

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**ARCATA RAMBOUILLETS**

First Prize Flock for the Year 1911 at International Exposition, 1911; at Ohio State Fair; at New York State Fair. Choice Stock for sale; Prices Reasonable.

L. W. SHAW, Pottersburg, Ohio

**3,000 COTSWOLD RAMS.**

We have for sale this year 3,000 Registered and very high grade Cotswold Rams of best breeding and merit. Have bred for the heavy, blocky type with good constitution and heavy fleece of long lustrous wool. Range raised under most favorable conditions. Offered singly or in car lots.

**AFTON LIVE STOCK COMPANY,**  
Cokeville, Wyoming.

Best Scotch cross hogs.....	20
Best Scotch cross wethers.....	19½
Cheviot hogs, super.....	26.27
Cheviot wethers, super.....	23.24
Scotch Blackfaced hogs.....	15.15½
Scotch Blackfaced ewes and wethers.....	14½.15
Southdown tegs.....	30
Southdown ewes.....	29
Pick Shropshire hogs.....	27
Pick Shropshire wethers.....	27
Wiltshire Down tegs.....	29
Wiltshire Down ewes.....	28
Hampshire Down tegs.....	27
Hampshire Down ewes.....	26½
Dorset Down tegs.....	29
Dorset Down ewes.....	28½
Oxford Down tegs.....	26
Oxford Down ewes.....	26
Eastern Counties Down tegs.....	26½
Eastern Counties Down ewes.....	26
Lonk ewes and wethers.....	20
Welsh fleeces, selected.....	22
Welsh fleeces, best.....	21
Welsh fleeces, seconds.....	20.20½
Radnors, fine.....	22
Radnors, deep.....	20
Herdwick ewes and wethers.....	15

**Bradford Exports of Wool to America.**

The publication of the July shipments of wool from the Bradford Consular Districts to the United States came as a great surprise to the whole trade, but they serve to show that a big trade has been done. In the particulars of these shipments we can see at a glance the extent of the American purchases at English fairs, and one has to go back to August, 1909, to find a monthly total anything like as large as that for last July. The figures themselves are significant. They show conclusively that American users are still needing stocks of both English and Colonial fleeces, and are quite prepared to buy if the condition of trade on your side warrants them in so doing. I have every reason for saying that the returns for August will also show that large shipments are going forward, although they will not be out till next month. It is rather significant that the Huddersfield shipments, although published monthly, never give the exports of wool, and why they are suppressed is well worth being taken up by some official on your side. If your Consul in Bradford publishes all the goods that are sent across the Atlantic, it is only fair that your Huddersfield Consul should do the same, but as already said the wool exports are "excluded." This is all the more remarkable when at least one large firm of Huddersfield wool merchants does a good big American trade, and the American public is entitled in all fairness to know what wool Huddersfield

is sending to your side. The following table shows the monthly shipments of wool to the United States from Bradford this year compared with the corresponding months of 1911, and it is worthy of note how the totals have steadily risen month by month:

**British Wool.**

	1912	1911	—Dec. * Inc.
	£	£	£
January.....	20,372	22,250	— 1,878
February.....	45,258	21,224	* 24,033
March.....	35,574	20,263	* 15,311
April.....	53,889	5,684	* 48,205
May.....	30,392	8,825	* 21,567
June.....	50,251	8,026	* 42,225
July.....	81,384	22,045	* 59,339
July.....	81,384	22,045	* 59,339

**Colonial Wool.**

	1912	1911	—Dec. * Inc.
	£	£	£
January.....	65,544	16,264	* 49,279
February.....	63,828	33,578	* 35,249
March.....	77,372	16,662	* 60,710
April.....	95,743	50,029	* 45,714
May.....	118,817	7,945	* 110,872
June.....	64,550	24,556	* 39,993
July.....	122,722	24,314	* 98,408

**The Outlook.**

Looking ahead, there seems to be little on the horizon to cause misgiving in the mind of anyone, for as far as one can see the future of the raw material is fairly well assured. I am glad to say that manufacturing conditions on this side are excellent, all mills being busy. It is really surprising that the home trade keeps so good, and mills are running full and overtime in face of the high tariffs which have to be faced in the markets of the world. Still, the West Riding of Yorkshire was never more prosperous than it is to-day, and better wages were never paid. Great surprise has been expressed at the Immigration officials in Boston having arrested twenty-five work people who are said to have gone out to South Barre to work in one of the mills founded and financed by a well known Bradford firm of wool merchants. During the past three years, there have been many who have voluntarily returned to Bradford and district on account of lack of employment, and many here think it is very hard for efficient employes to be turned back, whereas a common alien with a few dollars in his pocket is allowed to land unmolested at any Eastern port. Mills here are busy, and many spinners could do with increasing their staff, but female labor is not to be had. Consumption of wool continues on an ex-

ceedingly large scale, and more raw material is being shifted to-day than ever in the history of the West Riding trade. Merinos are safe, and cross-breds are looked upon with confidence, although there is no immediate sign of any further upward movement unless America comes into the market to buy heavily. Prices are sound, and so long as the present measure of consumption is maintained there is little chance of any backward swing of the pendulum.

**PRICES CURRENT OF WOOL AT PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 2, 1912.**

<b>Ohio, Indiana and Similar Unwashed.</b>		
Fine .....	23	@ 25
Fine Delaine .....	27	" 29
Half Blood (Staple) .....	30	" 31
Three-eighths .....	30	" 31
Quarter Blood .....	29	" 30
Common .....	27	" 28
<b>Iowa Unwashed.</b>		
Half Blood .....	19	@ 21
Medium .....	25	" 27
Quarter Blood .....	26	" 27
Coarse .....	24	" 25
<b>Western Feeders.</b>		
Fine and Fine Medium .....	21	" 23
Medium and Quarter .....	24	" 26
<b>Minnesota and Similar Unwashed.</b>		
Medium .....	24	@ 26
Quarter Blood .....	26	" 27
Coarse .....	24	" 25
<b>North and South Dakota.</b>		
Fine and Fine Medium .....	20	" 22
Medium .....	23	" 25
Quarter Blood .....	23	" 25
<b>Montana.</b>		
Fine .....	20	" 22
Fine Medium .....	22	" 24
Medium and Quarter .....	24	" 26
Coarse .....	22	" 24
<b>Utah, Wyoming and Idaho.</b>		
Light, Fine .....	20	" 22
Heavy, Fine .....	16	" 18
Fine Medium .....	20	" 22
Medium .....	24	" 26
<b>New Mexico and Colorado.</b>		
Fine .....	17	" 19
Fine Medium .....	18	" 20
Medium and Low Medium .....	22	" 24
Coarse, Carpet .....	16	" 19
Heavy, Sandy, Short or Burry .....	15	" 17
<b>Territory—Scoured Basis.</b>		
Fine .....	63	@ 65
Fine Medium, Staple .....	60	" 62
Fine Medium, Clothing .....	53	" 55
Medium .....	52	" 58

Does the laboring man believe that he will be benefited by purchasing goods abroad rather than at home? That is just what a "tariff for revenue" means.

A "tariff for revenue" means that the Government guarantees that it can import goods from abroad cheaper than they can be produced at home. If it cannot do this then a "tariff for revenue is a failure.

## Lambs Bred From Our Rams

Top the Market

## Hampshire Rams

(THAT'S ALL)



## Prices in Proportion to Quality

Frank Hagenbarth  
Hugh C. Wood  
Jno. W. Hart

Address  
Wood Live Stock Co.  
Spencer, Idaho

## 49th Annual Convention

*National Wool Growers  
Association will be held  
at Cheyenne, Wyoming.*

*Date to Be Announced Later*

### AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASS'N.

Organized in 1889. Membership fee \$5.00. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. XII of the Flock Record. Write the Secretary for information and printed matter. A postal card will bring it. Write to-day.

M. C. RING, President,  
Nellsville, Wis.

COMFORT TYLER, Secretary,  
310 E. Chicago St., Coldwater, Mich.

### AMERICAN & DELAINE-ME- RINO RECORD ASS'N.

This Association annually publishes the increase of the flocks, keeping the lineage by name and number of every animal so recorded.

S. M. CLEAVER, Secretary,  
Delaware, Ohio.

### NATIONAL LINCOLN ASSO- CIATION

Organized 1891 under laws of Michigan. Capital stock, \$5,000.00

Vols. I, II and III for sale by Secretary. Price 25c per copy to members. Information regarding Lincoln sheep and this association promptly furnished on application to Secretary.

R. O. SHIER, Pres., Marlette, Mich.  
BERT SMITH, Secty., Charlotte, Mich.

### AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE REGISTRY ASS'N.

The largest live stock association in the world. For rules, list of members, blanks, or any other information, address the Secretary.

J. C. DUNCAN, President,  
Lewiston, N. Y.

J. M. WADE, Secretary,  
Lafayette, Ind.

## The Wool Rate Case Again

The National Association has filed with the Railroad Commission of Oregon a complaint attacking the intrastate rates on wool. In connection with the Oregon Growers Association it has challenged the rates upon wool and mohair between points wholly within the state of Oregon. There is quite a considerable consumption of wool in the factories of Oregon. Such consumption should be encouraged rather than discouraged. The growth of wool manufactures on the Pacific coast has been slow, but steady and has already assumed considerable importance. There is no sound economic reason why the wool produced in the extreme west should be shipped to the Atlantic coast and then re-shipped across the continent in the form of clothing, thereby paying a double toll to the transcontinental carriers.

The railroads have not published fourth class rates for the west bound movement of wool and the order of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners cannot affect the rates on a movement wholly within the boundaries of the State. In line with the policy of the National Association to secure the wool growers everywhere the fullest consideration of their rights in freight matters, this action was brought. If need be, some actions will be brought in Washington, California and other States where inequalities exist.

The Oregon case will probably be reached for hearing some time in the latter part of October and it is hoped that a decision will be handed down so that the rates will become effective in advance of next year's movement.

On September 16, there will be further proceedings in the wool investigation at Denver and the hearing will be conducted by Chairman Prouty in person. The readers of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER have been kept familiar with the various stages in this comprehensive proceeding. When the Interstate Commerce Commission handed down its opinion it did not make a definite order, but held that the existing rates were unreasonable and suggested a schedule of rates which, in the opinion of the Commission, should be adopted.

There were several particulars in which the carriers did not comply with the suggestion of the Commission, for instance, the carriers did not apply the fourth class rates to the west bound movement claiming that such rates would only be of advantage to the shipper by reason of ocean competition at the coast.

On the other hand there has been complaint from some of the southern shippers that they were unable to load 24,000 pounds in a standard car.

In addition to these matters the National Wool Growers' Association through its attorneys has come to the conclusion that there should be a modification of the decision in another respect. It will be remembered that the lower baled rate was based upon a minimum of 32,000 pounds and required the wool to be put in packages with a density of 19 pounds per cubic foot. It has been found to be difficult, if not indeed impossible, to determine with absolute accuracy the actual density of the irregular bales, or sacks of wool. Therefore, although it has been found possible to put 32,000 of some wool in a standard 36-foot car, it has been found very difficult to determine whether or not the individual packers have a density of 19 pounds per cubic foot. The Association has also concluded that the primary and the important question is not the density of the individual package, but the actual loading obtained. The Commission will be requested to so modify its ruling as to require the application of the baled rate whenever a standard car is loaded with 32,000 pounds or more.

These matters are under consideration by the Commission and in order to fully satisfy itself upon these questions, Chairman Prouty will come to Denver for the hearing on September 18.

In the work done by the National Association in the general wool investigation, it has had the active cooperation of Hon. Clyde B. Aitchison, the Chairman of the Railroad Commission of Oregon, and likewise the efficient assistance of J. H. Dobbin, of Enterprise, Oregon, and John G. Hoke, of Medical Springs, Oregon, the Presi-



dent and Secretary of the Oregon Wool Growers Association.

At the hearing at Denver there will be presented the results of some careful and extensive investigations conducted by the attorneys of the National Association with the cooperation of the gentlemen above noted. It is impossible to fix the result, as these matters must be viewed by the Interstate Commerce Commission not only from a point of the shipper, but from the viewpoint of the carriers as well, but it seems to us that the shipper is entitled to the lower rate whenever he brings about the heavy loading upon which it is based. At any rate the National Association will not leave anything undone to secure for the shippers the largest possible measure of consideration in the matter of freight rates.

#### CROP CONDITIONS.

The *Crop Reporter* for the month of August, published by the Department of Agriculture, gives corn a rating of 80 on August 1, 1912, as against 69.6 on the same date last year, and against 82.8 for a ten-year average. Spring wheat is rated at 90.4 August 1, 59.8 August 1 of last year, as against an average of 80.3 for the ten-year period. Oats is given a rating of 90.3 August 1, against 65.7 August 1 a year ago, and 81.4 as a ten-year average. Barley is classed at 89.1 against 66.2 for last year, and 83.1 as a ten-year average. It must, therefore, appear that the outlook for good crops is extremely favorable. It is not only in grain crops, but in hay as well, that the country seems to be abundantly favored.

#### ALFALFA FIBER.

Alfalfa enjoys the distinction of having a very wide use. A few years ago it was thought to be only valuable for hay, but now it forms the base of all patent stock foods, it is used extensively as a poultry food, it is ground fine and made into flour, which in turn makes a palatable bread, its leaves have been used as tea, and now we have received a sample of alfalfa fiber which is said to be valuable in making hats, mats and shades of various descriptions.

# RAMS

## Rambouillets

## Cotswolds

We have for sale a large number of rams of both breeds. They are range raised, good size and condition, well wooled, and bred from the best stock obtainable. We offer them in lots to suit, and at prices that are big value for the money.

We can also supply choice registered stock, rams and ewes, as good as grows, the kind that produces improvement. A lifetime in the business, a country-wide experience, a national reputation for honorable dealing and sheep judgment, you are assured of the best value obtainable for your money.

Write, wire, or see,

**ROSCOE WOOD**  
DOUGLAS, WYO.

# Hansen Rambouillets

The quality of our Rambouillets is that of the best sellers for the range, and with our years of experience we know we are in position to give you stock hard to beat. With ewes ranging in weight close to 200 pounds and shearing 18-pound fleeces of three to four and one-half inch staple, and rams weighing from 225 to 300 pounds, you may be sure of first class selection from our flock. We offer this season 300 Rams, yearlings and two-year-olds, and 200 two-year-old Ewes, all registered.

**W. S. HANSEN, Collinston, Utah**

## RAMS THAT PAY



I have for Sale

**600**

two year olds,

**1,500**

yearling Rams

also

**1,200**

yearling Ewes.

All pure bred Rambouillet, large, well covered. The wool and mutton kind.

**CHAS. A.  
KIMBLE**

Hanford, Cal.

### VAGARIES ABOUT SHEEP

J. S. B. of Washington, sends the following inquiry: "We see in the stock papers a great deal about the Romney Marsh breed of sheep. It seems that this is a new English breed that is said to possess many advantages over the ordinary sheep. One report that I read claims that they are immune to foot rot, and also will not become affected with stomach worms. If these statements are correct such a sheep would be valuable over much of our Western country. Do you believe it is a better sheep than the Cotswold or Lincoln? I understand it looks much like them."

In reply to this inquiry it is to be remembered that there has probably never been a case of tuberculosis among the cattle on the Island of Jersey, but yet when the Jersey is brought to this or any other country it is just as frequently, but not more frequently, affected with tuberculosis as is the Shorthorn, Holstein, or any other breed. This leads people to presume that the Jersey is immune to tuberculosis, but the only immunity which she possessed was the fact that this disease was never introduced on the Island of Jersey, and hence the Jersey could not have it because it was not exposed to it.

Again, less than five years ago a few hogs were born with a solid hoof like the mule. Like all freaks they were immediately given wide attention and soon the claim was put forth that they would not contract hog cholera. However, investigation developed that they were just as subject to hog cholera as any other breed. Now stories relating to the immunity of any breed of sheep to any particular disease have no better foundation than had the stories above recited. If the Romney Marsh sheep does not suffer from footrot on the Romney marshes of England, it is simply because the organism which causes that disease does not exist in that particular soil. Footrot is caused by an organism that is widely distributed, and affects practically all species and varieties of domestic animals. In the horse it causes scratches; in the cow, foul claw; in the hog, infectious stomatitis; in the sheep, footrot, sore lips, and venereal disease. It possesses the faculty of adapting itself to the

different conditions met with in these different species of animals, and it is utterly ridiculous to state that any breed of sheep is more immune than any other breed of sheep.

As to the immunity of the Romney Marsh from stomach worms, we must give an answer similar to the above. One breed of sheep is just as subject to infection by stomach worms or any other kind of intestinal parasites as is any other breed. The sheep pick up these little worms from the grass in the pasture upon which they curl up and lie dormant for varying periods, and it naturally follows that any sheep that eats this grass must become infected with these worms and the more of them they consume the greater will be the infection. The Romney Marsh is now spreading over South America partly because it was said to be immune to intestinal parasites, but it is less than ten years since the writer read innumerable statements claiming that the Lincoln, which the Romney is now displacing, was also immune to these parasites. The only influence that breed might have, so far as intestinal parasites are concerned, is this: It is just probable that one breed of sheep may have feeding habits somewhat different from another breed of sheep, that is, the Merino might have the habit of feeding closer to the ground than the Lincoln or the Shropshire, and naturally would take up a greater quantity of worms that were located close to the surface of the earth, while the other breeds that feed higher might escape some of them. So far as the writer has been able to learn it is not definitely established that there is any difference in the feeding disposition of the various breeds of sheep.

The Romney Marsh sheep comes from a low, wet country and has, therefore, in some measure adapted itself to such conditions, and undoubtedly in many places in the United States it will prove a very valuable addition to our flocks. If the inquirer will observe in both Western Oregon and Western Washington where the rainfall is very great, both the Lincoln and the Cotswold have adapted themselves to those conditions and seem to be ideally situated so far as environments are concerned.

As to whether the Romney Marsh is a better sheep than the Lincoln or

Cotswold, I do not believe that any one is in a position to answer this intelligently. Both the Linroln and Cotswold are valuable sheep, and there has not been noticed as yet a great deal of advantage possessed by one that was not possessed by the other. It is probably true that the Romney Marsh will prove but little different from either of these breeds, aside from its lighter fleece.

There is a great deal of myth about the qualities of the different breeds of sheep or live stock anyhow. Take, for instance, the Jersey and the Holstein cow, as different almost as two animals could be and still belong to the same species. Yet so far as production is concerned there is no appreciable difference in the value of these two breeds as dairy cows. The Holstein produces a large quantity of milk very low in fat; the Jersey produces a small quantity of milk very high in fat, but after everything is considered the difference in the aggregate product of the two breeds is certainly very slight, so it is with many of the breeds of sheep. In England there are some ten breeds of sheep that to a casual observer possess few distinctive characteristics from the Lincoln or the Cotswold. In a measure they are the same, having been raised under somewhat different different environments, this accounting for their slight change in appearance.

No doubt the Romney sheep is a very valuable breed and will prove useful in this country, and we hope to see it given a fair trial, but it will not be giving it a fair trial if it is obtained under the presumption that it possesses any miraculous qualities. A few of them have already been imported, and those who have them have made favorable reports upon their qualities. There seems to be room for them in this country even though they are not different in any particular from the Lincoln or the Cotswold. Therefore, we hope that they may be imported in larger numbers and given a fair show.

We do not believe it is wise, as a general rule, to encourage the importation of additional breeds of sheep, for we might recite the names of twenty-five or thirty breeds that could be found in the British Islands that have not been imported to this

## WOOL AND MUTTON DELAINE RAMBOUILLET

### 2,500 Rams, Yearling and Two-Year Olds

For 30 years our flock has been bred with the *greatest care*---with an eye to the production of *wool* and *mutton* from the *same sheep*. We are now able to offer *rams* with a *dense fleece* of *long staple wool*, on a body of *excellent mutton form*.

Our Rams Have a Future

Write or call on

Cunningham Sheep & Land  
Company

PILOT ROCK, OREGON

### Registered Shropshire Rams & Ewes

Of the very best type and breeding. All sired by

*Imported Prize Winning English Rams*

In lots to suit purchaser. Write for prices and detailed information.  
Satisfaction guaranteed.

**Pine Ridge Farm**

L. M. Hartley

Salem, Iowa



## LINCOLN BUCKS

I will have for sale this Fall 500 Yearling and 500 February Lamb Lincoln Bucks, range bred and raised; extraheavy, long wool stuff; hardy and well fitted for range work. These bucks make an excellent cross on grade Merino or Rambouillet ewes.

Notice how our Washington  $\frac{1}{2}$ -blood

## LINCOLN LAMBS HAVE TOPPED THE CHICAGO MARKET

for weight and price during a number of years past. Our lambs from these bucks and Merino ewes sheared 12 pounds of the highest priced wool sold in the State this Spring. Our buck lambs last year averaged 125 pounds each at six months.

Write to us if you want

## COARSE BUCKS

**H. STANLEY COFFIN**

*N. Yakima, Wash.*

country. However, as we see it, nothing is to be gained from their importation. The more breeds we have the less attention will be devoted to the improvement of the mighty useful breeds that we already possess, and a greater number of indiscriminate and useless crosses would be made.

Miss Tarbell wrote about the "Cruelties of the Tariff," but the most cruel tariff of all is a "tariff for revenue"—under which the Government deliberately attempts to encourage importations at the expense of the right of American labor to live.

### SHEEP FOR INDIANS

The Navajo Indians sheep of the Southwestern states have been pioneers in wool production in this country. The first sheep brought to America were landed on the South Atlantic Coast by Spaniards. The importations were frequent and contained a large number of common, and possibly a few of the Merino, sheep of Spain. As time went on these sheep drifted westward with settlement, and for more than a hundred years the sheep owned by our Southwestern Indians have been traceable to these early importations, or to importations from Mexico. Of course these sheep represent but the common stock, shearing about two pounds of very coarse wool that was principally adopted for carpet making, or for the weaving of Indian blankets, for which the Navajos have become famous.

The last census shows that these Indians are still extensively engaged in sheep breeding, the total number of sheep owned by Indians in New Mexico and Arizona being given at 1,342,000 native sheep, and 87,821 grade Merinos. The census discloses that the native sheep are valued at \$2 per head, and the grade Merino at \$2.77 per head. The native sheep, descendants from the original stock, shear on an average 2.54 pounds of wool, worth 12.7 cents per pound, while the grade Merinos shear 3.34 pounds of wool, worth 12.2 cents per pound. Therefore, the average value of the clip from a native sheep is 32 cents, and from the grade Merino, 41 cents. The total value of the wool

produced by these Navajo Indians last year is estimated at \$465,039.

The Southern Indians either sell their wool to carpet manufacturers or manufacture it themselves by primitive processes into Navajo blankets. Last year it is estimated that they worked up 843,750 pounds of their own wool in blanket manufacture. However, these Indians have lately been buying small quantities of manufactured yarns from Eastern states. About a year ago the secretary of the National Wool Growers Association had conferences with various officers of the Indian Department looking toward an improvement of the quality of these Indian sheep, for it is believed that it will be easily possible in a few years to very materially increase the income from wool as well as mutton.

To this end Commissioner Valentine of the Indian Department is making a strong effort to induce these Indians to use better rams and bring about a rapid improvement in their native stock, not only that the wool clip may be increased in value, but that the mutton value of the sheep to the Indian may likewise be increased. To bring this about the Indian Department has now called for bids for furnishing about 300 Cotswold ewes to the Navajo Springs Indian School, 150 Cotswold rams to the Western Navajo Indian School, 50 Cotswold rams to the Pueblo Bonito Indian School, also 40 half-bred Persian Cotswold rams to the same school, 75 Cotswold rams to the Moqui Indian School, 250 Cotswold rams to the Navajo Indian School, 100 Rambouillet rams to the same school, and 57 Cotswold rams to the Leupp Indian School. The contract calls for delivery of rams not later than October 20, 1912, at the aforementioned schools in Arizona and New Mexico.

If wages are as high abroad as they are at home, how is it that we do not find any American laborers in the mills or on the farms of England, France, Russia or Germany?

For many years the tariff only benefited the farmer indirectly, because of over-production at home. But he has now reached the place where he can feel its benefits in every pocket, and we think he will hope to keep them there.

## OUTLOOK FOR WOOL

Our predictions as to the course of wool prices made in every issue of the WOOL GROWER since the first of the year have been fully verified. In the February issue of this paper we began to advise the wool growers of the country of the extreme strength of wool, statistically at least, and predicted, as far as possible, a material advance in prices before the American market would be on a parity with the foreign market, plus the duty. It is to be recalled that in 1911 our wool sold at prices about equal to those which it would have commanded in London, and as the tariff on wool raises its price in the grease from 3 cents to 5 cents per pound, it was necessary that a very decided advance over last year's prices should prevail before our growers would be receiving any of the benefits of protection. In fact, for the season of 1911 we have found some wool in the United States that actually sold at a lower price than similar wools brought in the London market. The cause for this unhappy condition was

undoubtedly the tariff agitation which was taken advantage of by manufacturer and wool dealer to beat down the price of wool. It has always been the policy of the wool importer to favor foreign wool, and, therefore, with an agitation of the wool tariff under way he naturally refused to pay more for wool than it could have been imported for in the absence of a tariff. This is the policy that has always been pursued by the users of wool in this country. Fortunately for the grower the tariff was not changed. The manufacturer and importer had been waiting for a reduction of the wool duty and finally awoke early in 1912 to find their warehouses depleted, the price of wool advancing abroad, and the number of sheep in the United States decreasing. This was an alarming situation, and one that called for vigorous action. Buyers representing some of the wool houses took advantage of the ignorance of certain growers and rushed to the West early in the Spring and contracted large volumes of wool at prices which did not include a visible atom of the tariff. However, this Association, through this paper and

otherwise, began to spread the word throughout the entire wool growing country that wool would advance in price and after a great deal of Utah, Nevada and part of Idaho had been practically robbed of its wool, under contracts, we were able to bring the growers to a clearer realization of the strong position held by a commodity which was entirely in their own hands.

With every issue of this paper we have reported an advance in the wool market, and it looks now as if a similar report could be made for months yet to come. We must not lose sight of the fact that the failure to pay the grower a fair price for his wool in 1911 has driven hundreds of them out of the sheep business, with the result that today it is estimated by reliable authorities that the domestic clip for 1912 will be 40,000,000 pounds below that of 1911. Practically all of this decrease may be attributed to tariff agitation. In addition to the decline in wool production in this country, a drought of serious proportions has spread itself over large portions of the pastoral sections of Australia and New Zealand.

# KIRKLAND SHEEP FEEDING YARDS

[Finest in the World]



At Kirkland, Ill., only 67 miles from Chicago, on the main line between Omaha, St. Paul and Kansas City to Chicago.

Twenty-six hundred acres of land, fenced with woven wire, and plenty of running water and shade.

Make no mistake, but route your sheep via C. M. & St. P. Ry. when shipping to Chicago.

Of the C. M. & St. P. Railway

It costs no more to feed at KIRKLAND

JOHN MacQUEEN is Manager



# BLACK LEAF 40

A Concentrated Solution of  
NICOTINE SULPHATE,  
Guaranteed to Contain Not Less  
Than 40 PER CENT NICO-  
TINE, By Weight.

Nicotine in the form of "sulphate" does not evaporate at ordinary temperatures, whereas "Free" Nicotine does evaporate. Therefore, "Black Leaf 40" is particularly desirable for sheep dipping purposes, wherein the lasting properties of the dip are so important.

"Black Leaf 40" has better "lasting" properties than has even our "Black Leaf" Extract. Is about fourteen times stronger, yet with only about one-twelfth the shipping weight. This means a big saving in handling—especially over rough roads. One case of ten 10½ pound tins may be carried in a buggy, gross weight only 150 pounds, yet producing 7,170 gallons of "Official" wash against sheep scab.

Owing to the large dilution, "Black Leaf 40" Does Not Stain nor Injure Wool.

"Black Leaf 40" is non-poisonous to sheep and goats at the Official Dilution.

"Black Leaf 40" is permitted for Official Dippings of Scabby Sheep—both under the United States Government and the State Regulations. No Sulphur is Required.

## PRICE:

10½ lb. can, \$12.50—makes 717 gallons, containing "7-100 of 1 per cent Nicotine"

2½ lb. can, \$3.25—makes 170 gallons, containing "7-100 of 1 per cent Nicotine"

½ lb. can, \$0.85, makes 34 gallons, containing "7-100 of 1 per cent Nicotine"

These prices prevail at ALL Agencies in railroad towns throughout the United States.

If you cannot thus obtain "Black Leaf 40" send us P. O. Money Order and we will ship you by Express prepaid.

Manufactured by

**KENTUCKY TOBACCO  
PRODUCT CO.**

INCORPORATED

Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

land. The most reliable estimates obtainable indicate that the 1912 clip of Australian wool now coming on to the market will be fully 100,000,000 pounds less than the clip of 1911. In addition to the decline in Australia it is predicted that a decline in the English clip for this year of 20,000,000 pounds will occur. In addition to this an estimate of 30,000,000 pounds decrease in the clip of continental Europe is also made. Conditions in Africa during the year have not been entirely favorable to wool production and a slight decrease is apparent in that country. Whereas, the most of the wool growing world has suffered from one cause or another during the present season, South America seems to have escaped, as it is now predicted that the clip of this season will be practically equal to that of last year. The above estimates indicate that for the year 1912 the world's production of clothing wool will be fully 190,000,000 pounds less than that for 1911. This undeniably must have a favorable influence upon prices, especially from the grower's standpoint. It is recognized that Australia makes the wool prices for the world, and while we have recorded a decrease of 100,000,000 pounds in the clip of that country, we must not lose sight of the fact that this is not the only factor which will have an influence upon wool prices during the forthcoming year. It is reported that Australian wool is poorly grown, and the staple of unusual weakness; and, therefore, this must be taken into consideration in measuring the prospect for prices from this time on.

The unfavorable instances of the world's production above recited must make it clear that for at least one year and probably three years there is no prospect of lower prices in the London wool market. It is believed that American manufacturers appreciate this and, therefore, a great number of buyers is reported to have gone to the Australian markets in search of additional volumes of wool, for it is understood that even though a Democratic President be elected, and a special session of Congress be called to revise the wool tariff, that it would be late in the season of 1913 before such a tariff could become effective. In the meantime our cloth market is stronger than it has been for many years, in fact, a distinct

shortage in most lines of cloths is noted, and it is going to require that our spindles be run at high speed to make up for the deficiency caused by tariff agitation during the past eighteen months.

## WESTERN OREGON SHEEP MEN.

The Willamette Valley in Western Oregon contains a large number of small flocks of sheep, principally of the coarse and middle wool type. These sheep are in the hands of small owners and are held in flocks ranging from twenty-five to 200 head.

For many years these small breeders have been selling a considerable number of ram lambs for export to other States. Naturally where they were owned in such small numbers this trade fell into the hands of middlemen. The sheep dealers would go from ranch to ranch and pick up these rams at a ridiculously low price and gather them into bunches of from 500 to 2,000. After having done so the outside buyer was solicited and the rams disposed of at a considerable advance over the price the sheep men received for them.

The Willamette Valley Wool Growers Association is a live organization and it has taken a step in the right direction by organizing a co-operative ram selling association. Under this new departure this Wool Growers Association guarantees to the purchaser the breeding and quality of rams sold by its members and it arranges for and makes these sales, thereby giving to the small breeder the full revenue derived from his sheep.

We desire to congratulate the Willamette Valley Wool Growers Association on the thrift and intelligence that it is expending in this movement, and we predict a decided betterment in the conditions surrounding sheep breeding in their section as a result of this co-operation.

"Free Trade" England has the highest protection on imported meats of any nation in the world, except Germany. Her tariff is levied as a health quarantine which prevents the importation of any live cattle, hogs or sheep. This places her stockmen in full possession of the domestic market.



## LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Gooding, Idaho, August 21, 1912.

Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir;—Throughout this country there is a public clamor against the high price at which meats are being sold at retail which if it continues, must inevitably result in the passage of legislation admitting meats free of duty from Argentine and Australia. This would be the most destructive blow ever delivered to the entire agricultural interests of this nation, for the importation of meats can mean nothing less than a progressive decrease in our soil fertility, with a similar decrease in our average crop production.

Such a calamity must be averted, but in order to do so the attention of the consuming public must be attracted to the immense supply of cheap mutton with which our markets are now said to be deluged, and an effort made to induce the public to more largely use this form of meat food.

An examination of the prices now being paid for fat sheep at all our important markets must indicate that either the consumer does not know of the desirable qualities of mutton, or that some unholy alliance is operating to put down the price of sheep to the raiser and put up the price of mutton to the consumer.

The packer contends that there is no demand for mutton. The people answer that by the time mutton reaches them the price asked for it is practically the same as that at which beef is offered. We are not in a position to say which of these arguments is correct, but if the first contention be true then it seems to us that it is the duty of some department of the Government to conduct a vigorous campaign and enlighten the public as to the desirability of mutton as a food. If the consumer is correct in his contention that mutton is sold over the counter at the same price as beef, then our Government can perform no higher duty than in bringing the parties guilty of this extortion to punishment in the courts and in proclaiming to the people the identity of

the real criminal. In either case it would appear that some department of our Government should investigate this subject with the idea of relieving both the sheep breeder from excessively low prices and the consumer from intolerably high prices. On August 15, prime fat wethers sold at one of our principal markets at \$3.90 per hundred. These wethers would dress approximately 50 per cent, and in addition the hide, head, tallow and other portions other than the dressed carcass, would command approximately 75 cents, leaving the dressed meat in the hands of the packer at about 6 1-2 cents per pound, plus the cost of slaughter, which should not at the outside exceed 20 cents per head, thereby making the cost of the dressed meat less than 7 cents per pound. If the consumer is paying an amount much greater than this, then someone is at fault and the party should be known. Live cattle from the range have recently sold for 9 cents per pound, and if the law of supply and demand is operating normally live mutton should be

# WANTED:

## LONG WOOL FLEECES

I buy fleeces of wool such as grow on "Lincoln" and "Cotswold" sheep of extra long staple.

Nothing shorter than twelve inches, and running up in lengths to twenty inches and longer.

I pay for such long wool "\$1.00" per pound.

Submit samples and write for further particulars to

# L. LEVUSSOVE

152-154 Third Ave., New York, U. S. A.

bringing the raiser a decidedly greater price than that now obtaining.

You will appreciate that the sheep industry cannot survive with mutton and yearlings selling at the price obtained during the past forty days. The prosperity of many Western States rests largely in the sheep breeder being able to dispose of his sheep at a living price, which is not now and has not been obtainable for a long time, except during the Winter when he would not have any sheep. The present low price of fat sheep is driving hundreds of our breeders out of the business, and must ultimately bring about a pronounced scarcity of mutton, just as the low price of beef in the past has brought about the present scarcity of beef.

The seriousness of this situation, both from the standpoint of the sheep breeder and the consumer, appears to us to be so great that we respectfully urge that your Department make a thorough investigation of this matter, and lay the facts before the public for their consideration.

We have the honor to remain,

Most respectfully,

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASS'N.

#### ADVICE TO AMERICANS.

Dalgety and Company are the largest handlers of wool and meat in London, Australia and in Europe. They are recognized as the standard authorities upon matters pertaining to these two commodities. Their reports hold a position in Europe somewhat similar to that occupied by Dun & Bradstreet in this country. In the July issue of their Review they make a prediction that the American wool tariff will be reduced which will result in destroying the sheep industry of this country. Of course that is what they are hoping for, but we submit below a statement they made upon this subject, and ask the attention of American citizens, who believe that our country should be maintained in the interest of its own people, to read it most carefully:

Lower wool duties in the United States would be of enormous value to Australasia, the United States, as previously shown, being the largest wool consuming nation in the world, and instead of American buyers being forced to continue their attention to super wools of light shrinkage, as has been the case under existing duties, the scope of demand would be widened and a very much larger proportion of our staple product would be taken.

#### Position of United States Wool Growers.

Whatever duty is placed upon foreign wool imported into the United States, it seems safe to say that there can be no increase in wool production in the United States, for the annual slaughterings now amount to from 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 head, which is equal to the lamb crop of the year. Under the existing tariff, the margin of profit to the wool growers in the United States is small; a lowering of the duties will undoubtedly result in many going out of the business and in a heavy decline in sheep numbers and wool production.

The Gorman-Wilson law of 1894-1897 made raw wool free of duty, and during that short period sheep numbers decreased by over 10,000,000 in the States and the local production of wool by over 88,000,000 pounds. Free wool, or a greatly reduced tariff would not only result in a greatly expanding demand for Australasian wool, but would, before long, open up an important market for our meat. The importance of the forthcoming presidential election in the United States therefore can hardly be overestimated; hence this rather long digression.

Before election day be careful to tell your herder that in Africa sheep herders receive as low as \$1.21 per month and board. This will be sufficient information for a man who receives from \$40 to \$60 per month and board.

For Good Service  
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# Rosenbaum Bros. & Co.

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## LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Sioux City, Iowa.  
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